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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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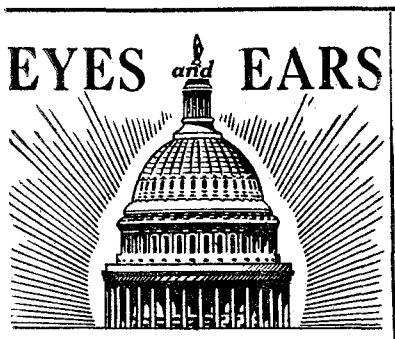
Program of Action for National Union

EYES and EARS



By Mark Meechan

A POLITICIAN is a man who attempts to serve two masters.

He has to serve his political party; he is supposed to serve his country.

On high authority we know that "No man can serve two masters."

That still holds true—and politicians are no more miracle-workers than other men.

The sad part about the politicians' dual servitude is that it is more practicable and profitable to serve his party first.

Servitude to party, under our system, means the enjoyment of all the political machinery and public patronage which smooth the road to re-election.

Self-interest dictates that the politician survive and survival means re-election.

Too often self-interest outbalances the interests of the nation. Party interests prevail over patriotism. Re-election with the party means more than preservation of the nation even against the party.

Self-interest (therefore, party interest) is the identifying mark of the politician. Interest in the welfare of the nation marks the statesman

It is significant that the nation has had thousands upon thousands of politicians—few statesmen.

The creed of the statesman is perhaps most nobly expressed by one of the truest statesmen who ever lived, Abraham Lincoln.

When the nation's emotions were running even more dangerously high than they are today, with the states divided against each other on a more inflammatory issue than today's great issue, Lincoln

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U. S. Will Conscript Wealth as Well as Men in Next War

The Future Of The National Union

SEVERAL weeks ago it was announced that the National Union re-awakened from its short but necessary sleep.

At the time the announcement was made no specific explanation was given as to the changes in organization or as to the future activities of the National Union. The purpose of this letter is to cover these points.

Be advised that the structure of the National Union must be altered for the mutual preservation of its members and officers. The reason for demolishing its corporation structure in all states, save Michigan, is evident. Insofar as the Union was a legal corporation, responsibility for the actions of its state officers, its unit officers, its district officers and its members fell ultimately upon Father Coughlin. He, as president, and according to the Union's constitution, accepted all blame, all discredit, all financial obligations for the entire corporation.

To give a specific example: There are two law-suits on Father Coughlin's desk at this moment. **He is being sued for $30,000 because a pop bottle exploded in the hands of a soda dispenser who was operating at a National Union picnic in New York state!**

Dozens of similar suits have already been cleared up and debts incurred by officers, by units and by congressional districts, have been paid personally by Father Coughlin.

These specific cases are cited to show you why it was legally and morally—and financially—impossible for the National Union to continue as it was and why it was not physically possible for Father Coughlin to bear the burden which he was attempting to carry.

Moreover, it was absolutely unfair for the loyal and honest members of the Union to be exploited by "chiselers" and "borers-from-within." Unfriendly persons and political enemies knew how to use this legal set-up against the best interests of all concerned.

Now that the incorporation papers of the Union have been withdrawn from all states save Michigan (where it is under absolute control); now that no more than three law suits still remain to be faced by Father Coughlin as a result of what transpired last year, the former members of the Union in all states are asked to reorganize in small groups under the name of "Social Justice Club."

Be advised that your "Social Justice Club" must not become incorporated

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Next Week in Social Justice

It happened in China; how it can happen here, the inside story of the international money racket.

Legion Bill in Congress on Army Day

"I believe that, in the event of war for the defense of our nation and its liberties, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men."

—15th Principle of Social Justice.

* * *

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

Washington, D. C. — The twentieth anniversary of America's entrance into the World war — which falls on Tuesday, April 6—finds Congress still wrestling with legislation to prevent profiteering in any future wars.

The record of this fight to pass a bill conscripting capital as well as men in time of war is pretty discouraging. It has been going on now for 15 years. But this session of Congress apparently is going to do something about it.

Col. John Thomas Taylor, director of the American Legion's legislative committee, tells the Washington correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE that he is willing to stake his reputation on passage of the legislation at this session. Since Col. Taylor is the man who directed the fight for the soldiers' bonus and other veterans' legislation now on the statute books, he ought to know something about the temper of Congress.

No legislation was ever supported by better arguments.

22,000 Millionaires Created by War

In the year and seven months that America was in the World war, 22,000 individuals "climbed out of financial obscurity into the class of millionaires and hundreds of those who already were millionaires saw their fortunes mount higher and high-

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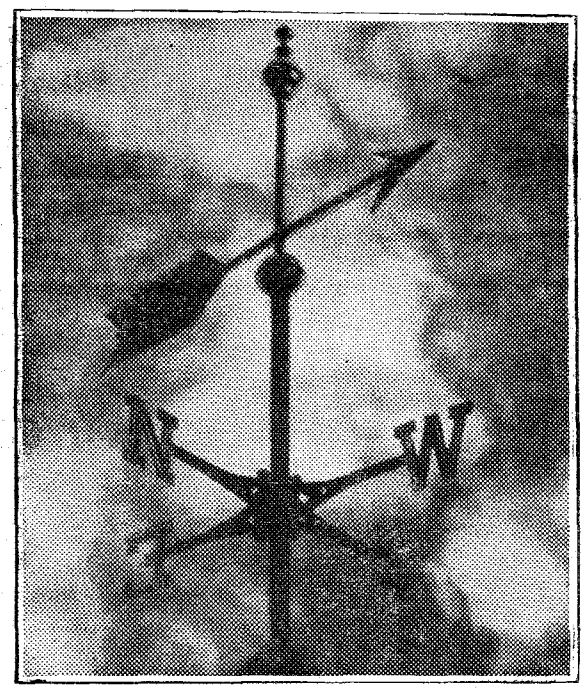

TO THE leadership of Mrs. Florence Kelley Wischnewetzky may be traced the socialistic origin of the Child Labor Amendment. Mrs. Kelley — as she preferred to be known after divorcing her Russian husband — inspired and guided the Child Labor lobby to draft the Amendment in 1923. Then she rallied her lobbying forces to push through Congress the resolution for its submission to the state legislatures.

* * *

It was this same Mrs. Kelley whose efforts were largely responsible for the creation of the Federal Children's Bureau, and who founded the National Child Labor Committee, with Owen D. Lovejoy, Socialist leader, as secretary. Today these two bodies are prominent in their attempts to force ratification of the Child Labor Amendment in the states which have heretofore rejected it.

* * *

Operating quietly, and under cover of American ignorance of socialist intrigue, Mrs. Kelley has been one of the most able promoters of Marxism ever to operate in the United States. She translated into English the writings of Karl Marx and Frederich Engels, acted as socialist co-worker with Engels in Germany, contributed to a socialist magazine in Berlin and joined the faculty of the Rand School of Socialism at New York.

* * *

While the legislative battle over the ratification of the Amendment rages, Mrs. Kelley's Federal Children's Bureau is still existent in Washington. Armed with authorization from Congress, it awaits the day when our nation's youth surrenders to bureaucracy.

* * *

THAT inflation is already here is evident. The Bureau of Labor Statistics give us the following figures: Wholesale commodities increased their prices more than 7 per cent last year. The year before there was virtually no increase. Farm products jumped 14 per cent in the year. Hides and leathers advanced almost 8 per cent for the same year. Textile products, metal and metal products all showed an increase of 6 per cent. The cost of building materials increased 9 per cent.

* * *

During the last week price advances continued, particularly for metals. Lead went up to 7½ cents a pound, the highest since March, 1927. Copper, zinc, tin and pig iron, together with steel, attained the ceiling price for the first time since 1926.

* * *

Who's afraid of the big bad wolf named inflation? Mr. Roosevelt is Fear-Man No. 1 because it means failure for him and his policies. Fear-Man No. 2 is the banker because it means shrinkage of his bond values. Naturally the bankers are advocating the packing of the Supreme Court as the way out of the dilemma. The legal and normal way of having Congress issue and regulate money is bad for the banker and is too large an ostrich egg for Mr. Roosevelt to hatch.

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

Fr. Coughlin's Message to the National Union - - *Continued*

(Continued from Page 1)

so that it will not become liable for any legal action.

Your **Social Justice Club will not be federated with other Social Justice Clubs or with the National Union.** It will simply be **affiliated** to the National Union.

In common with the National Union, all Social Justice Clubs profess faith in the 16 principles of social justice, but **each club will be responsible to no person but to its own members in its own club.**

It is suggested that the object in forming a Social Justice Club is, generically, to promote the well known 16 principles and, specifically, to drive the money changers from America and save America for Christianity and democracy.

In employing the name "Social Justice Club," it is not implied that there is any real or legal relation to the newspaper named SOCIAL JUSTICE.

As much as Father Coughlin cares to advise you on the rules and regulations to be adopted by your club, it is better that he does not become party to it lest a legal relationship could be established between him and yourselves. This suggestion is made to prevent bogus and traitorous clubs from defiling the entire organization.

In fine, **the National Union is henceforth a union of all bona fide Social Justice Clubs.**

This is a new and necessary beginning. A new foundation is being laid upon the ruins of a corporate and legal organization which was craftily manipulated by those hostile to social justice and to the National Union.

Since last November, Father Coughlin has been pressed with the unpleasant work of untangling the skein of events which was thrown into his lap.

In nowise did he desert you. He worked harder than ever for you after thousands had "sat down" on him, leaving all the mess of the election aftermath on his hands. That work is now practically completed, and a lesson has been learned. A person of less courage would be inclined to withdraw entirely from the field of social service. Only a glutton for punishment, only a true crusader would return to the battle, now that his wounds are healed.

Up to date, this year Father Coughlin has not asked even once for financial assistance to carry on the broadcasting. How he has succeeded in accomplishing his task almost alone for the past four months is a sign that neither he nor the Union are dead issues in America.

When the baseball season gets under way and when, therefore, Sunday broadcasts will be impossible because of the baseball broadcasts previously scheduled, Father Coughlin will discontinue his radio program until late in October. He will then return to the airways **even though his funds will permit the use of only one radio station!**

Well, how about forming your Social Justice Club among your tried friends?

What will be its purpose?

Here is the answer: To learn social Justice; to organize against sit down legislatures and Congressmen; to battle Communism, Fascism and anti-Christianity wherever and whenever it is possible; to cure democracy before it withers and perishes; to protect our Supreme Court; to oppose the evils of modern capitalism without joining in the excesses of radical labor organizers and to secure an honest dollar and an honest living for all Americans.

As for the National Union, it will not support any political party as it was accused of doing in the past. However, it is proud that it did not align itself either with the modern capitalists under the leadership of a Republican or with the New Dealers under the leadership of a gentleman who, as predicted, is heartily opposed to the democratic existence of the Supreme Court.

You are therefore invited to arise from your ashes and rebuild the temple of economic liberty which we set out to erect.

We must not fail! If we should fail, democracy and Christianity will suffer!

This month and the following months will witness the organization of many Social Justice Clubs.

In organizing them, it will not be necessary to mail the names of your members to Father Coughlin. It will not even be necessary to keep minutes of meetings. Each Social Justice Club will be captain of its own ship, as long as that ship is willing to sail the seas of the 16 principles.

Already there are at least one hundred such clubs existing under various names as "The Study Club," the "Four o'Clock Club," the "Checo Club." If it meets with the approval of the officers of these clubs, try to incorporate the name of "Social Justice" into your club.

What will you study immediately? Please obtain and read a copy of your state's constitution, of the national Constitution, of the bills appearing before Congress and your state legislature. Read the 1936 Democratic platform and the 1932 Socialist platform.

Having digested the thoughts above expressed, will you be kind enough to communicate your reactions directly to Father Coughlin?

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Facts, Not Sentiment, U. S. Policy

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 1)

dared to declare to friend and foe alike:

"With malice toward none, with charity toward all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds . . . to do all which may achieve, and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

* * *

How strongly in contrast with Lincoln's devotion to all was the recent statement of the Democratic party chief, James A. Farley, in his speech at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Mr. Farley, referring to the constitutional crisis on which hinges the traditional independence of the Supreme Court said:

> **"The country is behind the president as firmly as it was last November. I am inclined to feel sorry for those of my friends who have so misread popular sentiment as to place themselves in the position of aiding a Republican to climb back to power."**

Now Mr. Farley's construction of the opposition of certain Democratic senators as betrayal of the Democratic party is readily understandable.

Mr. Farley was speaking in the solid South where no one but a Democrat, except under the most unusual circumstances, can hope to survive politically.

Mr. Farley was putting the pressure of the Democratic machine on several southern senators who have broken with the president on the Supreme Court issue.

Mr. Farley was rousing up the sectional and party prejudices of the South against rebellious southern Democrats in the Senate and other southern senators who have not as yet declared themselves on the survival of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Farley was democratically telling Senators Smith, George, Tydings, Connally and Bailey that he controls the machinery that will cut their political heads off—if they do not bow to the will of the Democratic party.

Mr. Farley was reminding the senators that his political machine controls hundreds of millions of the people's dollars, which, when used as patronage in the interests of the Democratic party, can make and unmake senators.

Mr. Farley was using the most bare-faced and reprehensible of pressure tactics to influence votes in the United States Senate.

And to back up that sort of procedure Mr. Farley said:

> **"If the matter could be put to a popular vote the president would be sustained and those people of his own party who oppose his plan would find themselves as lonesome as did the others who cast their lot with the Liberty League last November."**

* * *

When the votes of 27-million people, who were seeking what they sincerely believed to be an American and a patriotic solution to the great and painful problems of a new machine, are used by a boss politician to condone and support the age-old corruption of "pressure by patronage"—then some friend should warn Mr. Farley that he is in grave danger of alienating the support of every one of those 27-million who have a spark of self-respect and patriotism.

One wonders, too, incidentally, how long a nation, noted for its spirit of fair play, is going to continue to countenance the public INSULTING OF 18-MILLION AMERICANS WHO USED THEIR LIBERTY-BORN RIGHT TO VOTE AGAINST NEW DEAL POLICIES.

Mr. Farley has utterly no justification for associating those 18-million Americans with a small and self-appointed committee of selfish men.

One wonders, too, when good friends of the president, like Senator Wheeler and Senator Norris, disagree with him on his proposal to pack the Supreme Court, whether there is any basis for Mr. Farley's bland assumption that the 27-million would "sustain" the president's present course.

Surely there must be millions of those honest Americans who decry DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS by a man entrusted with the faith and the hopes of a nation.

Long before Chief Justice Hughes made his recent statement, the nation was informed that the Supreme Court was not delaying justice, since it is fully able to keep up with the cases presented to it.

But the president, in his original message to Congress, made that charge against the court.

We have many politicians—few statesmen.

You Can't Win with Those Tactics

READ Richard T. Frankensteen's statement made at the Cadillac square rally. He said:

"Our flying squadron will match the acts of the police with legal acts of its own."

So! There is to be a private police force outside the law. There will be "legal" acts whose legality will be determined by the U. A. W. or the C. I. O. There will be a government within a government—if Frankensteen's statement is to be taken seriously.

Mr. U. A. W. Man, please digest this thought: "Every laborer has the right to join any union he chooses. **You dare not use coercion to make a man join your union.** That is destructive of liberty. That is the policy of a dictator."

Suppose the policy of coercion was adopted by your opponents. Would you not oppose it?

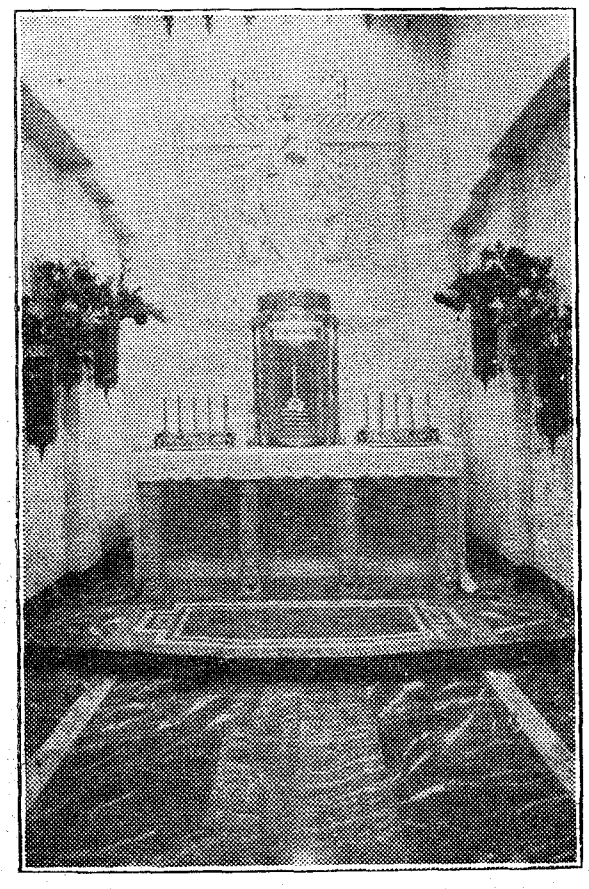
Certainly! Well, be consistent, if you want the sympathy and the support of Americans.

If your objectives and your doctrines can't convert the **minds** of the workingmen, please realize that your flying squadrons or your "OGPU's" can't succeed in shackling their bodies. You can get away with it for a time, but Time will catch up with you.

Stay within the law. If new laws are needed, petition your State legislature or Congress to pass the laws.

Pure bunk, this flying squadron bragadoccio?

Sensible Americans will not follow you over the brink of destruction!



July 25 to Be Cincinnati Day at the Shrine of the Little Flower

Father Coughlin extends a cordial invitation to all his friends in the city of Cincinnati to visit the Shrine of the Little Flower on Sunday, July 25.

A hearty welcome is given to everyone living in the vicinity of the picturesque City of Queens to join in this great celebration in honor of Cincinnati at the Shrine of the Little Flower on that day.

From the banks of the beautiful Ohio will come ladies and gentlemen of every nationality and creed to find untold delight and peace within the majestic walls of this mighty edifice.

Father Coughlin will long remember the hospitable care and friendly spirit that was accorded to him on his visit to Cincinnati in the hectic days of '36. The lovely city of Royal Oak will welcome its many friends from the majestic hills and quaint suburbs of Cincinnati.

On July 25, automobiles, trains and buses will transport a host of friends to the Shrine of the Little Flower. A grand program has been arranged for the visitors, beginning at 10 . m.

Railroads and buses, service stations and travel agencies are endeavoring to make these trips enjoyable for all.

Anyone who desires to lead a group should contact their ocal railroad agent or write directly to Father Coughlin.

War Won't Find America 'Unprepared'

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

Washington, D. C. — The foreign spies that infest this hospitable city on the Potomac have plenty to report to their masters these days. They are able to report that 20 years after it entered the World war, a great change has come over America: That it is no longer the mushy and altruistic nation it once was; that it is fed up on trying to reform the rest of the world, and that it has gone realistic.

In short, our spy friends are able to report to their foreign offices that America, having failed to get the rest of the world to disarm, is herself now determined to rearm.

The United States today is embarked on the greatest preparedness program in its peace-time history. All of its armed forces are being modernized and strengthened—this after many post-war years of neglect.

America Always "Unprepared"

This neglect is a familiar story in American military history. It has followed every war. After the smoke of battle has cleared, after the bands have stopped playing, after the "boys" have stacked their arms, there has always been the same train of reaction — public indifference, slashed appropriations and, in consequence, a puny fighting machine.

The United States has engaged in six major wars. In every instance it has been caught unprepared, and the result has been a needless waste of lives and money.

There is hardly an authority on the World War but what believes we would have been spared British interference and the German insolence that finally got us into the conflict, if we had been better prepared on land and sea.

Nation's Peace Program Advanced

Strengthening of our Army, Air Corps and Navy has been going on now for three years. In the excitement of the New Deal battle against the forces of depression, however, this preparedness program has been overlooked by the gentlemen who call themselves "international observers."

Here is what has happened:

The Army: Enlisted personnel is being increased from 118,000 to 165,000. This force, with the reserves, could be quickly expanded to 1,000,000. The cadet corps at West Point has been enlarged. Tanks that travel 40 miles an hour are supplanting World war tanks that crept along at 4 miles an hour. Automatic rifles are taking the place of the single-shot Springfields. Troops no longer march; they are rushed to their destination in mo-

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Lest We Forget

IN 1932, when the New Deal was born of a great national crisis and given a ringing mandate by the people, the worker, the farmer, and industry were suffering from an inequitable and unsound money and banking system.

We had gone through the boom era of the mad '20s which was nothing more nor less than a period of prosperity built on the sands of vast credit inflation.

Our supply of money had been enough to stimulate the greatest productive and income-creating period in all history—but the money was false money, check book money, fountain-pen money, based on debt and controlled not by the sovereign government but by a private ring of bankers endowed with the narrow vision of pawn brokers.

The five dollars that would buy a pair of shoes in 1921 would buy but one shoe in 1927.

Then the bankers began to call their loans and our fictitious money supply began to melt like snow on a bright April morning.

Every loan that was called destroyed from one to ten (and more) times its value in **the circulating medium of exchange which was the life blood of commerce.**

The growing shortage of money (which during the golden age was chiefly bank credit controlled by private bankers) created a growing scourge of unemployment.

Unemployment destroyed purchasing power. Declining purchasing power generated more unemployment, and thus, in a vicious cycle, set in motion by a predatory banking system, the nation spiraled downward into a depth of despair which gravely weakened the people's confidence in their republican form of government.

Then the shortage of money became so great that **there was not enough in existence for people to meet their debts**—and the ravages of foreclosure, repossession, and confiscation set in.

The life earnings of millions of workers and farmers completely disappeared in a few short months — disappeared into the wealth-concentrating clutches of a few super-bankers, whose sphere of operation is international and whose instrument of concentration was the privately owned Federal Reserve System.

Came the New Deal

THEN came the New Deal. From the lips of its founder and inspiring genius, the people at last heard the saving truth.

The great enemy of the people was an unjust money system. **Unemployment was not a cause of evil in itself;** it was one of the evil results of **a great underlying evil cause,** a dishonest money system.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt toured the nation in 1932 raising the bowed heads of the people and sowing the seed of new hope in their hearts.

He berated a system of money which robbed the great masses of debtors during periods of deflation.

He pledged to the nation that he would strive for the establishment of "sound and adequate currency," which would stay sound and adequate.

In his memorable first inaugural address, he reached his dramatic climax by a solemn promise to the people that he would **"drive the money changers from the temple."**

The nation had accorded him a tremendous vote of confidence which was at the same time a great mandate to free the people of this nation, forever, from its thralldom to an internationally minded set of omnipotent bankers.

Then, during the special session of Congress called immediately after his inaugural, he was voted virtually unlimited power over the banking and monetary system of the nation.

He was given full power to carry out his pledge—to fulfill his mandate from the sovereign people.

It is a remarkable fact that the Supreme Court has not nullified one single clause of the laws which gave to the chief executive absolute power over our money.

A Side-Tracked Nation

WHAT has the New Deal done about "driving the money changers from the temple"?

It bailed out the banks which were prostrate in 1932, by using the credit of the nation.

Then the New Deal borrowed billions of dollars from those very banks—building our national debt to an all-time high of $35-billion.

The people will again try to pay that debt in terms of ever higher taxes, and will try to pay to the banks their tribute of never ending interest.

The New Deal centralized on the effect, unemployment, in the N. R. A.; on the effect low prices, in A. A. A.

Nothing was done about the **underlying evil cause,** a dishonest money system.

What is the proof of that?

Well, prices are rising again; the workers over the past several months, by dint of costly and confidence-destroying strikes, have been able to raise their wages by a considerable degree—but the rise in the cost of food, clothing and shelter **has again risen faster than wages!**

The farmers' prices on their products have gone up considerably, but the cost of the equipment, the clothing, the fertilizer and other things the farmer must buy **have gone up even more!**

The poor unemployed dolester—and there are still eight or nine million unemployed, not all on the dole—his dole is being decreased, even though rising prices have made it a poor starvation pittance.

The old cause of booms and depressions, **which prostrated the nation after 1928,** is still in full sway. And the nation is far less able to stand a depression now than it was in 1928—our private reserves have been destroyed and we are deeper in debt.

The nation has been beguiled into forgetting what was basically wrong in 1928. The nation's attention has been focused on industrial strife which is impeding wealth-creating production—and on undermining the federal courts, a constitutional barrier to autocratic tyranny.

The nation has been shunted down a side track back to 1929—**or worse.**

Questions and Answers

Just what in the way of food and clothes are the majority of people in Russia receiving under a Communistic regime?

—Arnold Higgins.

Methuen, Mass.

Because of the rigid Russian censorship it is difficult to secure this information. SOCIAL JUSTICE offers a few accounts of articles published in official Russian publications, which refer to the lot of the average man:

Izvestia (August 8, 1932) published an order that the starving peasants who in order to live, stole grain from the fields which they once owned and cultivated, "must be shot down and all their goods confiscated."

The Kremlin (November 5, 1932) under the names of Kalinin, Molotov, and Enoukidze, published this order: For an absence of a day, the worker is deprived not only of his work, but also of his card without which he can have neither lodging or bread, and this punishment applies to all members of his family. (Izvestia, November 25, 1932.)

An article in Izvestia (September 26, 1935) states that Russia sells bread to the peasants at a fee sometimes nineteen times more than it paid the peasants for wheat.

Speaking of footwear, Communistic Russia produces only one pair of shoes per year for every two and a half persons, and shoes whose soles come off after ten to fifteen days, according to Izvestia (June 24, 1934).

Early in 1935, Russia gave up the bread cards and forced the poor to buy in commercial shops, at prices so advanced that the state secured a profit of 24-million rubles (Za. Ind., February 9, 1935).

Early in 1935, also, M. Kalinin explained the shortage of crops by saying that the people ate too much bread. (Izvestia, January 10, 1935.)

The salary of the Russian worker averages 150 rubles a month (Izvestia, January 12, 1935) out of which, according to prices dictated by the decree of September 25, 1935, he can buy only sixty pounds of sugar. (Those on relief in America receive more than enough to buy sixty pounds of sugar which at 6 cents a pound, is $3.60.)

The Russian government allows to its city population twenty-two pounds of meat a person for a year (Izvestia, December 10, 1935), a decline of fifty pounds a year for a person since 1929 (Sovietskaia Torgovlia, January 10, 1930). This figure represents less than two pounds of meat a month, or about 6.8 ounces of meat a week, or little less than an ounce a day.

These briefs from articles published by their own official organs from time to time, serve to give some indication regarding the food and clothing of the Russian people.

Banking Act

If the Banking Act of 1935 contains provisions which threaten a complete destruction of our money system (via the vicious inflation route, as manipulated by private international bankers), how did this get by the Supreme Court which is supposed to interpret the constitutionality of laws?

—Joseph J. Liberante.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Every law passed by Congress does not automatically go to the Supreme Court for approval or disapproval. Legislation is brought to the court for a constitutionality test only when an individual or a corporation can show specific instances whereby they have been victimized by such legislation.

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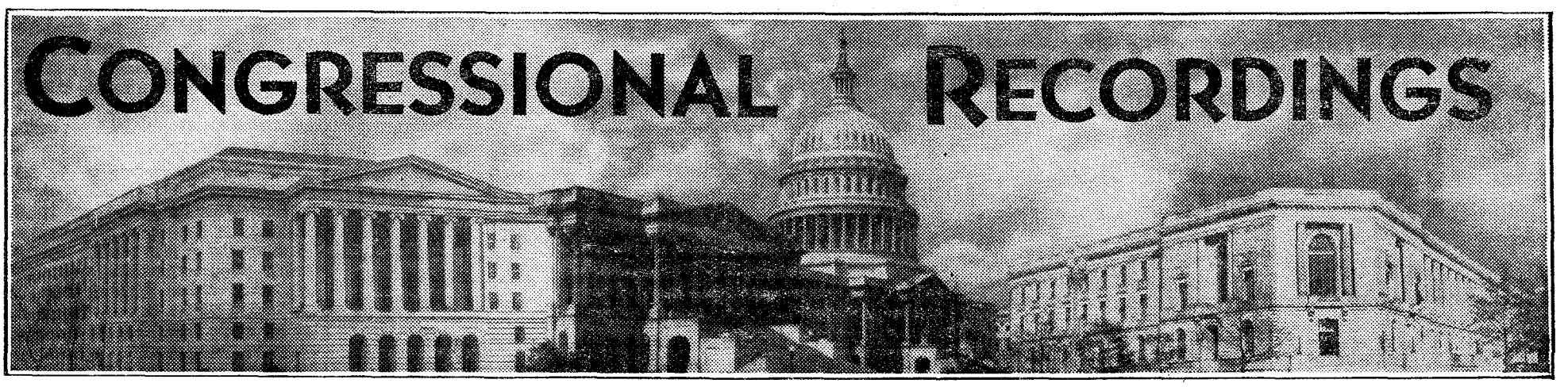


People Want Information About Crisis

"Millions of citizens are asking why it is that in the face of his prosperous assurances up to February 5, Mr. Roosevelt has suddenly discovered a crisis 'fundamentally even more grave than that of four years ago.'

"If such a crisis exists, it certainly is the right of the American people to know what it is.

"If such a crisis exists, it certainly is the duty of the president of the United States to inform the people of the dangers, not in vague, dark, alarming hints, but in a frank statement of the situation.

"Those who have followed the president's argument for his proposal to dominate the judiciary cannot see any such grave crisis in the flood situation, or the "dust bowl" situation, or the trade situation, or the strike situation, unless Mr. Roosevelt has been deliberately withholding from the American people information which rightfully is theirs, and which it would be incredible that he would withhold from them if it exists.

"One of three conclusions is absolutely inescapable: either Mr. Roosevelt has concealed from the American people information vital to the safety of its citizens, which he should months ago have given them;

"Or else Mr. Roosevelt and his admininstration have been incredibly remiss in not having discovered the details of any such great crisis long before this;

"Or else this crisis has arisen so suddenly that Mr. Roosevelt and his administration could have known nothing about it heretofore.

"The American people are entitled to know what dreadful thing portends. They must have from the president a frank statement of what this great crisis is."

—Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan.

No Safety for U.S. Citizens Without Economic Justice

"In 1928 and 1929 we had, perhaps the greatest wealth-producing year in the history of the world. We produced more wealth in this country than at any other period for the same length of time in the history of our country.

"At the time that this vast wealth was being developed and in 1929, over 50 per cent of the people of the United States were living on less than the bare necessities of life.

"We have now practically the condition that existed in 1929 — 36,000 families at the top of the economic ladder drawing an income equal to that of 11,500,000 at the foot of the ladder.

"You may talk about your courts, you may talk about your Constitution, you may talk about order and law, you may talk about sit-down strikes, but in an economic system thus controlled, there is no such thing as economic justice, and **where there is no economic justice there can be no safety or security for Constitution or courts or for the citizen.**

"We have an economic system which gathers in the dimes and the quarters and the half-dollars from the common people of the United States, through artificial prices, and pours them into the coffers of a few great corporations, thereby destroying the purchasing power of the great masses of the people.

"Until you destroy—not control or regulate—but until you destroy the monopolistic control of the economic affairs of the United States you are not going to have order and law and lawful action upon the part of those who have to deal with it. Lawlessness fattens by what it feeds upon.

"There is no provision of the Constitution, no decision of the courts, standing in the way of uprooting and destroying all the monopolistic power which is today fixing prices for the American people on all the great necessities of life. Congress has ample power. There is not a monopoly in the United States but is operating by reason of some grant given it either by the national government or by state governments.

"There is not a monopoly in existence but is in existence by consent or connivance of government; **there is not a raid being made upon the small businessman in the United States today, but is being made by the consent or connivance of government.**

"No form of government, no form of constitution, however sacred in the minds of the people, no courts, **no theory of free government can stand indefinitely against economic injustice** which is undermining the manhood and the womanhood of a vast portion of the people of our country."

—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho.

What Price Government?

Auto Owner Taxed 345 Times—All Taxes in 1936 Paid Only Half of U. S. Running Costs

"Twenty-five cents on every dollar that you earn is what you pay to be governed.

"There was a time when most of our revenue for government was raised by the direct income tax, which our people understood, because they could see it and feel it. Today taxation has become the art of so picking the goose as to secure the greatest amount of feathers with the least amount of squawking.

"We have a tax on almost everything we buy, necessities as well as luxuries, the only difference being that it is a hidden tax and hardly one in a thousand realizes he has paid it.

"You get out of bed in the morning from between sheets taxed at 4 cents a pound. You turn on the electric light taxed at 3 per cent of your bill. You brush your teeth with a dentifrice taxed at 5 per cent. Your soap had a 5 per cent tax on it.

"On your hosiery, shirt, shoes and clothes you paid a tax of approximately 20 per cent. For example, there are 63 taxes on a suit of clothes, so that on a $35 suit there is a tax of $6.86!"

"You sit down to eat, and again the tax collector is an uninvited guest. There are 58 taxes on bread, 38 taxes on meat, 32 taxes on canned food, 45 taxes on sugar, one and a half cents on a quart of milk, or a tax of over 20 per cent of the cost of all the food you eat. This sort of hidden taxation extends to almost every activity of your normal daily life.

"You drive your car to work, and **I'm wondering if as a car owner you realize you are taxed 345 times.** There are 27 taxes on the purchase of a car, 117 taxes on its upkeep, and 201 taxes on the oil and gas you use. The tax on gas is greater than its wholesale cost.

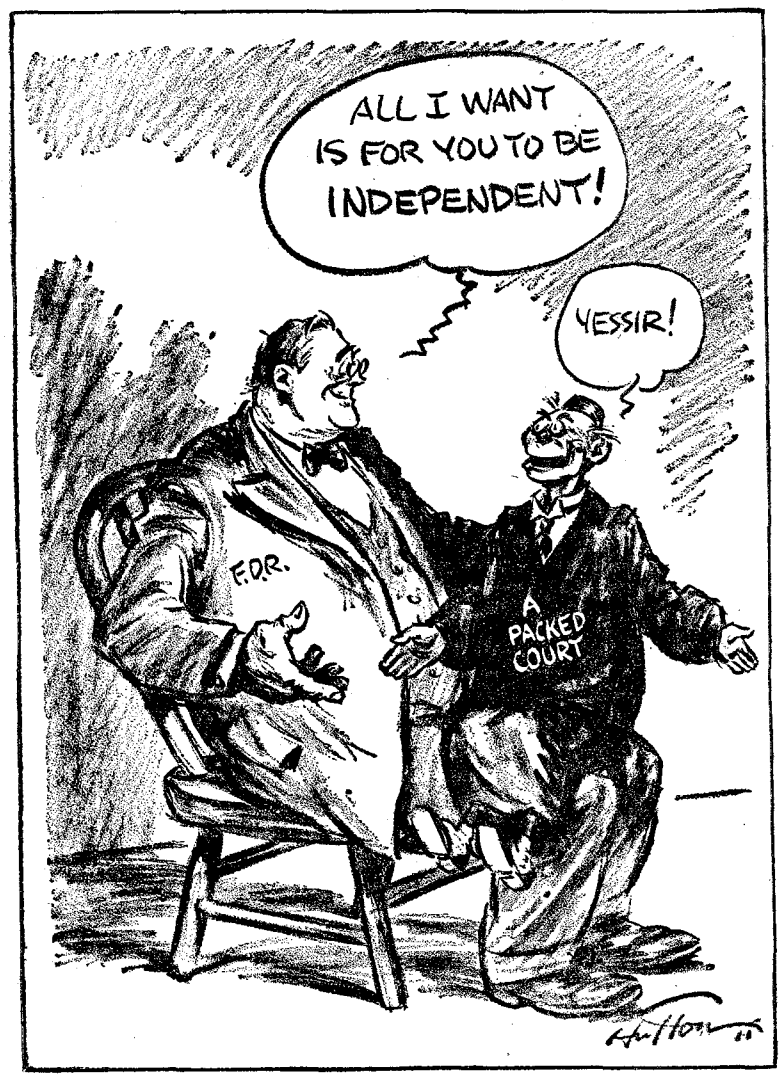
"Although the federal government collected nearly $4-billion in taxes in 1936, **this represented less than one-half of its expenditures.** Simple arithmetic will show that this cannot go on without disaster.

"The government is spending more money this year than it did last, not only on emergency agencies, but in regular departments, and the national debt has reached an all-time record of approximately $35-billion. Since we, the people, have to pay this, **it means a debt of $1,400 for every family in the United States!**

"The solution of this problem depends upon the curtailment of expenses or the raising of additional revenue, or both. And when the government decides it needs more money it will turn to its one source of revenue, your pocketbook."

—Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. of New Jersey.

Dialog From a Fireside Chat



—Copyright Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Of all the considerations that enter into the Supreme Court question, the one that looms above the hills of the horizon like a mighty mountain, is the question of the independence of the court.

"The ages of the judges are secondary. They are mere individuals; they will pass away by death or retirement in the course of time. The amount of their salaries is not of importance. But **when you strike at the independence of a court, you are striking at the very foundations of the court.**

"A court, whether it is a justice of the peace court or a county court or a district court or the Supreme Court of the United States—**a court that is not independent is not a court.** It is not a court, it is merely an administrative bureau."

—Senator Tom Connally of Texas.

Fears Executive's Changing Views

"Fearfulness may be justified, when a president will attempt to arouse the country against the judiciary, and attempt to destroy the faith of our people in that great and last bulwark of our liberties. I am indeed fearful of the views of the president, and of his constantly changing views."

—Representative Charles L. Gifford of Massachusetts.

Debt Welchers Arm for War—Laugh at U. S.

"Great Britain is starting on a $10-billion army and navy construction program. We are told that more than $7-billion of that program has already been authorized by the British government. The Exchequer boasts that **British finances were never in better shape.**

"Yet, Great Britain has **steadfastly refused to pay any part of the principal or interest on more than $5-billion of war debts that she owes America.** This was borrowed when Great Britain had her back to the wall and was begging America to save her very existence.

"Both France and Italy have announced unprecedented peace-time military programs. Yet the French government owes the American people more than $4-billion war debts that she does not pretend to make any effort to pay.

"In addition to that France bought $2-billion worth of American goods and commodities at the close of the World war and struck a bargain at 10 cents on the dollar all of which was to be paid in a year's time. **France not only refuses to pay that obligation, but she scoffs at our peace talk** as well as any suggestion that France pay her just debts to the American government as she goes on pell-mell preparing for another war.

"This is in face of the fact that Uncle Sam has already canceled 51 per cent of the French war loan upon the assurance by that unappreciative government that she would pay her debts to America promptly in the future.

"Since America foolishly canceled 74 per cent of her war loan, Italy has quadrupled the size of her standing army, yet she is so poverty-stricken that she cannot pay even her scaled-down and long-past-due debts to America. These debts if unpaid, will of course, be saddled on the backs of our children as well as unborn generations."

—Representative Jed Johnson of Oklahoma.

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Consumer Co-operative Plan Is Idea of Thrifty Britisher

Half of Nation Now Trading With Co-ops

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the second in a series of articles on the Consumers' Co-operative movement and the principles upon which these societies operate. The current article deals with the progress of these co-operatives in England, where the first consumer society was originated in 1844. The movement now embraces 50 per cent of the British consumers.

The English are a conservative folk, and the Scots are thrifty. Their experience with co-operatives, first as consumers, later as manufacturers and even ultimately as producers, has been economically and socially beneficial, especially to the poorer classes of people.

When 28 Rochdale weavers first collected $140 for consumer goods in 1844, they did not dream that their idea would grow to an international movement embracing a membership of 7,000,000 persons in Great Britain alone. Nor did England.

Rochdale was a tiny village in 1844—overcrowded with ill-paid workers and blackened with the smoke of the new industry which had flooded into the beautiful vales of Lancashire. The industry is still there, and the workers—but they have organized as workers and also as consumers.

Today the main store of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society is one of the most imposing buildings in town, and the membership is numbered in tens of thousands. This society and the other 230,000 co-operatives throughout the world owe their charter of existence to those 28 consumers who opened their own store in Toad Lane in the last days of 1844.

Largest Retail Co-op in London

Founded upon the principles of the Rochdale group is the London Society, the largest retail consumers' co-operative society in the world. With a membership of 535,000 persons, it is one of the four great co-operative societies which comprise a million "co-operators" within 20 mile radius of Charing Cross Station.

Because of its large membership, London Society meets at many different points in the city; district meetings are held simultaneously, the same questions are taken up and voted upon, and the votes are added together at the central office and the result announced. This gives every one of the 535,000 an opportunity to attend, speak his mind, and cast his precious vote.

London Society has more than 200 grocery and meat stores, and 50 "departmental" stores. It distributes milk and sells coal, drugs, eyeglasses, theatre and travel tickets. It will launder your clothes, give you a permanent wave, tap your shoes and rent you a bus. On all this business it pays a patronage dividend. Then if in spite of all these services, you happen to die, it will conduct your funeral and pay your heirs insurance for which you have paid no premium but which you have earned by trading with the London Co-operative Society.

The other societies in the metropolitan areas are called Royal Arsenal, South Suburban, and Enfield Highway.

Working Men Operate Board

The Enfield Highway Society had its origin in the Enfield Rifle factory in 1875. A group of workers faced with problems similar to the Rochdale weavers, organized a co-op for buying groceries. They used a small room in a private home as a store. The society prospered, and now has 35,000 members—one out of every 3½ adults in an area of 200 square miles. It has an up-to-date milk plant, a beauty parlor, dental rooms, a community meeting hall. Its greenhouses comprise seven acres under glass, largely planted with cucumbers and tomatoes. In one region the society has built and sold almost 200 houses to its members. A modern six-room brick or stucco, on one-eighth of an acre, costs the member about one-half of what the same house would cost in an American city.

The business is run by the president and the board members. One is a railway clerk, another a blacksmith. Practically all of the board members are working men and women.

Manchester in the heart of England's industrial region, houses the world famous English Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Wholesale Co-op Arose to Meet Need

Following the success of the Rochdale Pioneers, hundreds of retail co-operative societies sprang up all over England. To buy elsewhere than at a co-op store came to be looked upon as a disgrace by thousands of workers and their families. Still, without a central source of supplies, these local societies were weak. In 1863 a few of the leaders came together at Manchester and set up, in a tiny office with only two men and a boy as employes, a wholesale agency which today is one of the largest business institutions in England. It is owned and controlled by the local societies, which in turn are owned and controlled by the millions of member consumers. In this C. W. S., through which the local societies centralize their buying, is found the secret of the success of British co-operation.

The C. W. S. is four things. It is a manufacturer, an importer, a wholesale merchant, and a financier. In all of these things it remains the servant of the consumers by whom it is owned and controlled.

By 1934 it had 1,052 member societies. These societies each of which own shares in the C. W. S., have a total of five and a half million individual members. These are the customers of the C. W. S., these are its owners. It has 45,000 employes who as consumers, are a part of the five and a half million owners.

$100-Million Dividend Shared

The C. W. S. has a capital of $450-million. Much of this capital consists of factories and business buildings (it has 150), ships, land and equipment. This capital represents the savings of co-operators, much of which has been allowed to remain invested in the co-operative establishment.

The annual trade totals nearly a half billion dollars. One-sixth of the total retail trade of Great Britain passes over co-operative counters. In 1933 the co-ops distributed to their consumer members more than $100-million in dividend on purchases. In private business this would be profits; in co-operative business, it is redistributed purchasing power.

The C. W. S. together with the Scottish C. W. S. owns 35,000 acres of tea plantations in Ceylon, India and Assam. It also owns 29,000 acres of farm land in England, some of which it operates, and some rents to farmers. Here it raises fruits and vegetables, seeds and nursery stock.

Farmers Sell Through Co-ops

Many of the farmers are members of the co-operatives. Through the co-op societies to which they belong, they buy feeds from C. W. S. mills, seeds and nursery stock from its testing grounds, twine and tools from its factories, as well as supplies for their families. They sell to the C. W. S. either directly or through their marketing co-operatives, the products of their farms.

The C. W. S. also buys from farmers' marketing co-operatives in other countries. It buys bacon and butter from the co-ops of Denmark and Ireland; figs from a fig producers' co-operative in Turkey; and wheat from the co-operative marketing organizations of Canada and Australia. The C. W. S. actually assisted in organizing a farm producers' co-operative in New Zealand in order to have such a co-operative to purchase from. By such direct trading the organization finds that both producer and consumer are benefited.

The seven million British co-operators are of all kinds. The majority are wage earners in industry. Many, too, are clerks and bookkeepers, as well as professional people such as teachers, doctors, ministers, and farmers. There are some lords and ladies in the membership, but in general the wealthy classes see no object in belonging.

Vote According To Patronage

A board of 28 full-time directors manages the great C. W. S. They are elected by the member societies. Each society has one vote to start with, one additional vote for the first $50,000 worth of goods bought from the C. W. S. in the previous year, and one additional vote for each $100,000 worth of goods bought in excess of the first $50,000 worth.

Practically all of these directors have been promoted step by step, up from the ranks of the co-operators. Many of them are from the working classes. In terms of United States money, their salaries are about $3,600 a year. They are eligible to receive pension upon retirement. Balloon Street in Manchester is lined with the modern headquarters buildings of the C. W. S. There is the C. W. S. bank. It has deposits and withdrawals averaging $60-million a day. It holds the accounts of thousands of co-operators as well as co-operative societies and trade unions, fraternal societies, and other non-profit organizations. The bank is in reality a department of the C. W. S. Down the street rides a co-op bus, one of the many filled with C. W. S. employes on their way to work.

Not far from the bank is the Co-operative Insurance Society, which has but two stockholders, the C. W. S. and the Scottish C. W. S. Its purpose is to fill the insurance needs of co-operators and co-operative societies. The principle forms of insurance are life, fire, automobile accident, burglary, fidelity, employers' liability, loss of profits, livestock, house-purchase, pension and annuity. It has share capital of $130,000, reserves of more than $73-million, and its premium income in 1933 was more than $25-million. In the four years ending with 1932, its premium income increased 16.5 per cent.

Co-op Insurance Rates Lower

The recent expansion of the C. I. S. has been more rapid than that of any other insurance business in Great Britain. This is understandable for co-op insurance costs almost 10 per cent less than old-line stock company insurance.

In the C. W. S. building is the shop-fitting department. Here stores for co-operative societies are designed and equipment such as show cases, refrigerators, display racks and shelves are made. Here truck bodies are built, some for milk some for laundry. One truck looking like a grocery store on wheels, is to be a "traveling shop." In it are built racks for all kinds of groceries, trays for bread, refrigerator for meat—it even has a meat slicer. Not all of the Manchester co-ops wait for the consumer to come to them—some of them go to the consumer.

In another room milk bottle crates are made—the C. W. S. handles more than 35-million gallons of milk a year. The co-operatives are responsible for 20 per cent of the English liquid milk trade. Here also are stacks of boxes, of every size and description, which will go out filled with C. W. S. products.

In the rope and twine factory binder twine of excellent quality—150 pounds tensile strength—is being made for British farmers at the rate of 100 tons weekly. Tons of wrapping twine for packages are also produced.

American Fats For British Vats

In keeping with the variety of consumer needs, the Co-operative Wholesale Society operates three soap factories. One-seventh of all the soap used in Britain is made by the C. W. S. Adjacent to the factory is a small red brick building, the original factory built in 1895. From that have grown the acres of buildings now used. From barrels of fats from America being unloaded for the vats, the whole process of soap-making, ending where a roll of cardboard is fed into the machine which makes the box, inserts soap, seals and wraps it ready for shipment, is accomplished in this C.W.S. factory in Manchester. By-products, such as starch and glycerin, are also made here.

Near the soap factory is the oil compounding plant. Oils and grease for lubricating the thousands of machines in the C. W. S. factories are made there; also oils for motorcycles. Fewer automobiles and tractors being used in England than in the United States, there is less motor oil made here than in the co-operative compounding plants in American.

In another factory American lard is being refined and packed under the C. W. S. brand. The output is 300,000 pounds a year, and we are told that American lard can be bought for less in England than it can in Chicago.

Largest Business In Scotland

The Scottish C. W. S. is owned and controlled by 253 member societies. Many of these have scores of retail outlets. These societies have a total membership of 700,000 individuals. Since each individual in most cases represents a family, the membership in reality embraces 3,000,000 consumers.

Yearly trade of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society totals more than $80-million. The total capital and reserve fund is $55-million. It is the largest business in Scotland.

The S. C. W. S. has 48 factories. They produce clothing of all kinds, shoes, furniture, hundreds of food products, bags and twine, brushes, tobacco and cigarettes, soap, paper and printing, linoleum.

Three miles from Glasgow is Shieldhall, an industrial community of 14 factories, all owned by the S. C. W. S. It covers 27 acres. More than 1,500 products are made and 4,500 workers are employed. Considering all of its works throughout Scotland, the S. C. W. S. employs more than 10,000 workers.

The S. C. W. S. shoe factory is the largest in Scotland. Here 1,000 workers make every type of shoe, using modern machinery, from hides tanned in a co-op tannery. First the co-op stores built up a large trade in shoes. Accordingly the co-op wholesale began to manufacture shoes. The next logical step was a co-operative tannery. Thus the consumers pushed on into production.

In another Shieldhall plant is an unusual product, coffee essence. Coffee bought direct from the growers in Central America is made into a liquid extract, preferred by the Scots. By one operation of an automatic machine, it is bottled, labeled and packed in co-operative-made boxes ready for shipment.

Village Co-op Leading Activity

The Scottish farmers are a substantial part of the movement. There is hardly a small village in Scotland without its co-op and it is often the biggest, sometimes the only business in the town.

More than 35 per cent of all milk sold in Scotland is handled by the co-ops. The Endinburgh consumer pays 12½ cents a quart for milk retailed by the St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Society—which has 75 per cent of the milk trade in that city. This milk, processed and bottled by the society, is bought at wholesale from a dairy farmers' marketing co-operative. The farmer receives 6¼ cents a quart. This makes the "spread" (cost of processing and distribution) 100 per cent. The average "spread" on milk in the United States runs often to 300 and 400 per cent.

In England 50 per cent of the population buys in the co-operative stores. Yet this 50 per cent accounts for only 15 per cent of the retail business for a simple reason; it is the relatively poor lower middle class that belongs to the co-operatives.

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Why All This Talk of War Peril From Helpless Dictator Powers?

New Line-up Is 'Haves' vs. 'Have Nots'

By Justin Soval

The next war which the peace-loving nations of the World Court era are now feverishly preparing will be won or lost not on man-power, but on economic reserves.

Man-power will be merely a stage setting, regiments but props, and trained military leaders featured players in a puppet drama.

The maneuvers of European diplomacy during the last two or three years have lined the "have" nations against the "have not" nations. A war between those two forces, however fiercely it might rage for a time, would indeed be but a murderous puppet show.

Underlying the long-term strategy of the old-new diplomatic alignment of Europe is the military strategy of massing resources plus armies against mere military machines.

The "have" nations of Europe of course, are Great Britain and France which, with **the United States** control the nerve centers of international trade and international exchange.

The "have" nations of Europe thus enjoy a natural, informal commercial alliance with the United States.

"Haves" Control Propaganda

The "have" nations of Europe in combination with the United States, also control the communications systems of the world, **insofar as the supplying of information regarding world affairs to the great "have" democracies (including the United States) is concerned.**

And so the United States automatically and without benefit of treaty is entangled in a cultural or propaganda alliance with the "have" nations of Europe.

The gold of the world, on which all international credit is based, is virtually concentrated in the unheralded monetary trinity of Great Britain, France and the United States. Thereby exists a natural bond of "sympathy" between the "have" nations of the world.

Through the Franco-Soviet pact, the "have" alignment in Europe is tied to the Soviet Russian government firmly enough to leave no doubt that the opportunist and newly "democratized" Communist state, when war comes, will be an active ally of the "haves."

Japan Hardly To Be Counted On

Thus the great Red army and the vast inestimable natural resources of Russia and Siberia would augment the already overpowering resources of the British and French empires.

Against this alignment of the "have" nations of Europe all that can be mustered are Germany, Italy and Japan. This, with any fortuitous additions of smaller nations, constitutes the solid front of the "have not" nations.

Japan, under the most favorable circumstances, can not be considered an assured ally to this group in the event of war. Her remote geographic position and the grave neighboring menace of Communist Russia, combined with large Communist-bent areas of China, would render her an enfeebled ally in any European conflict—if, indeed, she could be enticed into any such war-alliance at all.

As a matter of fact, the imposing front of the "have nots" must depend dominantly on the war machines of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany.

The "have not" nations are thus seen as highly artificial powers when it is granted that the fortunes of impending war depend on financial and natural resources.

Fascist Powers Lack Resources

Germany is almost completely impoverished in terms of gold or international credit. She has no colonies from which to draw the essential resources of war. Her domestic resources are severely limited and drastically unbalanced.

Germany could not possibly carry on a modern war for long, perhaps not for more than a few months, without uninterrupted contact with foreign sources of food, minerals, oil and manufactured products of many varieties.

Italy is little better off than Germany in terms of colonies or gold or international credit — and is greatly inferior in terms of domestic resources.

Despite her reported industry and her unflagging zeal in re-arming, Germany is years behind the other nations in modern armaments. Her navy is little less than a force in comparison with the sea power of England, France or the United States — and her present naval building program is dwarfed in comparison with the record-breaking construction of the great sea powers.

Italy, as a sea power, is only important in the Mediterranean, where her up-to-the-minute and extensive air force is vastly more important. As a matter of fact, her air power is probably the only threat which Britain fears in the entire array of the Fascist (or "have not") powers.

U. S. Neutrality Changes Nothing

These considerations, to further develop the hopelessness for war of the "have not" nations, should be amplified by a consideration of the bewildering drive of the United States government for a neutral position in advance of impending war.

Whether or not the United States adopts a policy of "cash and carry" exportation for belligerents in a European war, the "have" nations enjoy and will enjoy a tremendous natural advantage in availing themselves of the vast resources of the United States.

England and France, in the event that American goods were entirely cut off from belligerents—which they probably will not be—have the cream of the world's productive areas to draw from—their colonies.

If American goods are permitted to be shipped indiscriminately to belligerents, the "have" nations have overpowering and geographical and naval advantages to institute an air-tight blockade against the enemy.

If a "cash and carry" policy were adopted by our Congress, the "have" nations still have the advantage over the "have nots."

In spite of the utmost good will on the part of our government, therefore, a war in Europe between the "haves" and the "have nots" would force the United States to be in effect, an unwilling ally of the "haves."

Could Result Only One Way

In the light of these considerations, **a war between the "have" nations and the "have not" nations could end but one way.**

The resources of the "haves" would enable them to overwhelm the "have nots" by the mere passage of time. Let the armies meet and burrow themselves into the ground (as the World war has taught us they will do) on any battlefront you may choose—the "haves" could out-last the "have nots."

Indeed, the cost in men and materials is so enormous in the prosecution of modern warfare, that the "have not" nations would probably exhaust their resources in less than two years.

All the "have" nations would need to do would be to feed enough men into the maw of war, and burn up enough munitions to wear down the enemy to inevitable exhaustion.

Without carrying on these obvious analyses of the absurdity of the "have not" nations as a world menace—these proofs that it would be insane and impossible folly for Italy, or Germany or both—to declare war on France or England or Russia—let us make one comment on the trend of the propaganda monopoly that binds together the great "democratic" nations of the world.

Why Then All This War Talk?

The trend of foreign "news" in the United States is to characterize Germany and Italy as grave threats to the peace of the world, and aggravating causes of the gigantic arms programs of the already over-armed "have" nations of the world.

We have pointed out a few of the common sense reasons why the "have not" nations **will not and can not risk war**—at least in this generation and probably not for generations to come.

Why, then, the concerted effort of the dictators of the international cable services to brand the "have not" nations with the same "blood-lust" and the same war madness that marshalled the hate of the world against the old German Empire?

Is the "national mind" of the United States being "conditioned" to support, emotionally at least, an exterminative aggression against the "have not" nations?

Every American should ask himself that question—before we are again involved in an unjustifiable war as the "balance of victory."

War Won't Find America 'Unprepared'

(Continued from Page 3)

tor trucks. Armored cars and combat cars are supplanting the cavalry—at least, in part. The horse still can go places motor vehicles can't reach.

The Air Corps: Overloaded with old planes a year ago, it has been given 500 swift, devastating new ones, and 600 more are being built. The goal is 2,300.

The Navy: The Washington and London limitation treaties expired Jan. 1, and now the lid is off. Congress has provided money for a program that calls for two $60,000,000 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 11 cruisers, 54 destroyers and 17 submarines. More will follow. Altruistic America took the disarmament treaties seriously, scrapping $300,000,000 in half-finished battleships, while Great Britain and Japan scrapped only blue prints. Britain and Japan have been keeping their navies up to treaty strength, but the United States has allowed its own to get old and rusty. That situation is being corrected. Once again the cry is "a navy second to none."

Merchant Marine Vital Auxiliary

This picture of national defense is not complete without mention of two things that were overlooked in the days before the World war. Today America is building up a merchant marine, a vital auxiliary to the navy in time of trouble. The merchant ships would be used as transports, supply ships, aircraft carriers and as commerce raiders. That is one important plank in the preparedness program.

The other is the plan for industrial mobilization. A master plan reposes in the War Department, and should the war come it would bring about an overnight conversion of 20,000 American factories to provide the fighting forces with supplies. Congress now has before it a universal draft bill to give this plan the force of law. It conscripts wealth as well as men, placing a 95 per cent tax on excess incomes.

U. S. to Quit Angel Role

Why all this activity to strengthen America's arms? The answer was given at the outset. America has given up trying to reform a Europe where war is a national habit, and her only concern now is to stay out of war herself. George Washington's advice that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war is once more the national policy.

Many things have brought Americans to their present practical viewpoint. They have seen Japan, flouting all treaties, snatch Manchuria. They have seen the League of Nations look on helpless as Mussolini's Roman legions gobbled up Ethiopia. They now see Russia with a mighty army of 19,000,000, German Nazis goose-stepping as of old, and France and England joining with the others in the greatest arms race in all history. Meantime most of these powers are trying out their troops and weapons in the bloody civil war of Spain, killing women and children as well as men of arms.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

Coronation To Lure Cash

LONDON, ENGLAND. — The fact that America attained its political independence from England in 1776, does not lessen the fact that it is still a financial colony. One hundred thousand American visitors will spend in the neighborhood of $37½-million on the coronation activities scheduled for May. In fact according to some recent figures given out by transportation and shipping agents, Americans will spend more money than any of England's dominions.

The breakdown looks something like this: 100,000 Americans at $375 per person, $37½-million; 30,000 Canadians at $500 per person, $15-million; 25,000 Australians at $500 per person, $12-million; 15,000 Indians at $500 per person, $7½-million; 10,000 South Africans at $500 per person, $5-million; 10,000 New Zealanders at $500 per person, $5-million; 1,000 Scandinavians at $500 per person, $500,000; 10,000 French at $250 per person, $2½-million; 1,000 Greeks, Egyptians, and Eastern and Central Europeans at $500 per person, $500,000; 2,000 Belgians at $250 per person, $500,000; and 5,000 colonials at $500 per person, $2½-million; grand total, 210,000 visitors spending 89½-million in the pockets of British tradesmen and hotelkeepers.

Little cash is anticipated from continental Europe, Russia or Asia, where the present currency restrictions prohibit taking funds out of the country. While a large number of the French will be on hand, they are thrifty and not the free spenders that Americans are. There will be few Spaniards and Balkanites and even fewer Irish in view of implacable attitude of President Eamon de Valera toward the king.

Adolf Hitler permits his Germans to only take 10 marks ($4) out of the country, so that will stymie the Teutonic spending. In view of the fact that Haile Selassie received a formal invitation to the coronation. Mussolini cannot be expected to urge his loyal subjects to the scene. Even so, it looks like a great year for John Bull.

Belgians Seek Real Neutrality

LONDON, ENGLAND.—King Leopold III of Belgium evidently does not believe in "passing the buck." He recently visited London accompanied only by a secretary, Baron Robert Capelle, to lay his own case before the bar of British officialdom. The young monarch, eldest son of the late King Albert, lost little time upon his arrival in making contact with the powers that formulate Britain's foreign policy. He was given an honorary dinner at the Belgian embassy, which was attended by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin.

The following morning Leopold held a long conference with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, followed by a series of confidential chats. The Belgian ruler desired to know exactly where he stands and how his country will be best protected in any coming European war.

Leopold has demanded a full guarantee of neutrality from Belgium's neighbors—England, France and Germany.

The British feel that this arrangement would give Germany an undue advantage as London would have no warning in the event of a sudden air raid across Belgium. On the other hand, the Belgians feel they are in a very ticklish spot from a geographic standpoint in the event of any hostilities. England wants the right to move her troops through Belgium, on the pretext of "protecting" the Belgium people. England feels if she has not this right, the Germans might be tempted to go through Belgium again. The poor Belgians are fighting with their life to insure against a repetition of 1914.

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C.I.O. Chief Forges Ahead in Plan to Lead All Labor; Sit-Downs Aid Court Foes

STRIKE SCENES—Above photo shows Detroit auto strikers as they prepared to stage a huge parade and demonstration outside of the strike-held Dodge plant of Chrysler Motors. Below, C. I. O. pickets are shown surrounding the Detroit court house while attorneys for the union and the company wrangled inside over the Chrysler petition for an injunction against the sit-downers.

A year and a half has passed since John L. Lewis began his crusade for the mass unionization of workers.

A lot of page one copy has flown through the news mills of the nation in that time, labor developments that have brought on the greatest social upheaval since the Civil War.

It cannot be denied that the box score in the craft-industrial union feud at this writing is decidedly in favor of Lewis.

He has brushed aside every counter thrust of the American Federation of Labor. He has established himself as the leader of many thousands of industrial workers who, either because they were mesmerized by his "man of destiny" bearing or because they were coerced, have flocked to his standard. He has, more than this, become a matinee idol of the wives of the industrial barons he is opposing.

The eight international unions he led out of the A. F. of L. when he formed the Committee for Industrial Organization have increased to ten, the membership of his organization has more than doubled, he has stolen many members away from the federation and smashed numerous company unions in steel and auto plants.

THE BIG THREE IN TE president of the Amalgamate Francis Gorman, president of John L. Lewis, head of the Co tion, shown in conference in W plans for a membership drive i

C. I. O. Sets Pace

American labor, excluding farm, domestic, professional and personal service employes, now numbers approximately 28,000,000 workers. T different groups may be classified follows:

Committee for Industrial Orga zation—2,000,000 members.

Independent (company and ra road unions)—2,250,000 members.

American Federation of Labor 2,750,000 members.

Unorganized—21,000,000 workers.

The most rapid increase in me bership has taken place in t unions affiliated with the C. I. Organization in steel, since Lew took it over, has grown from 8,0 members to an estimated total 200,000. The auto union has i creased to 200,000 from 20,000.

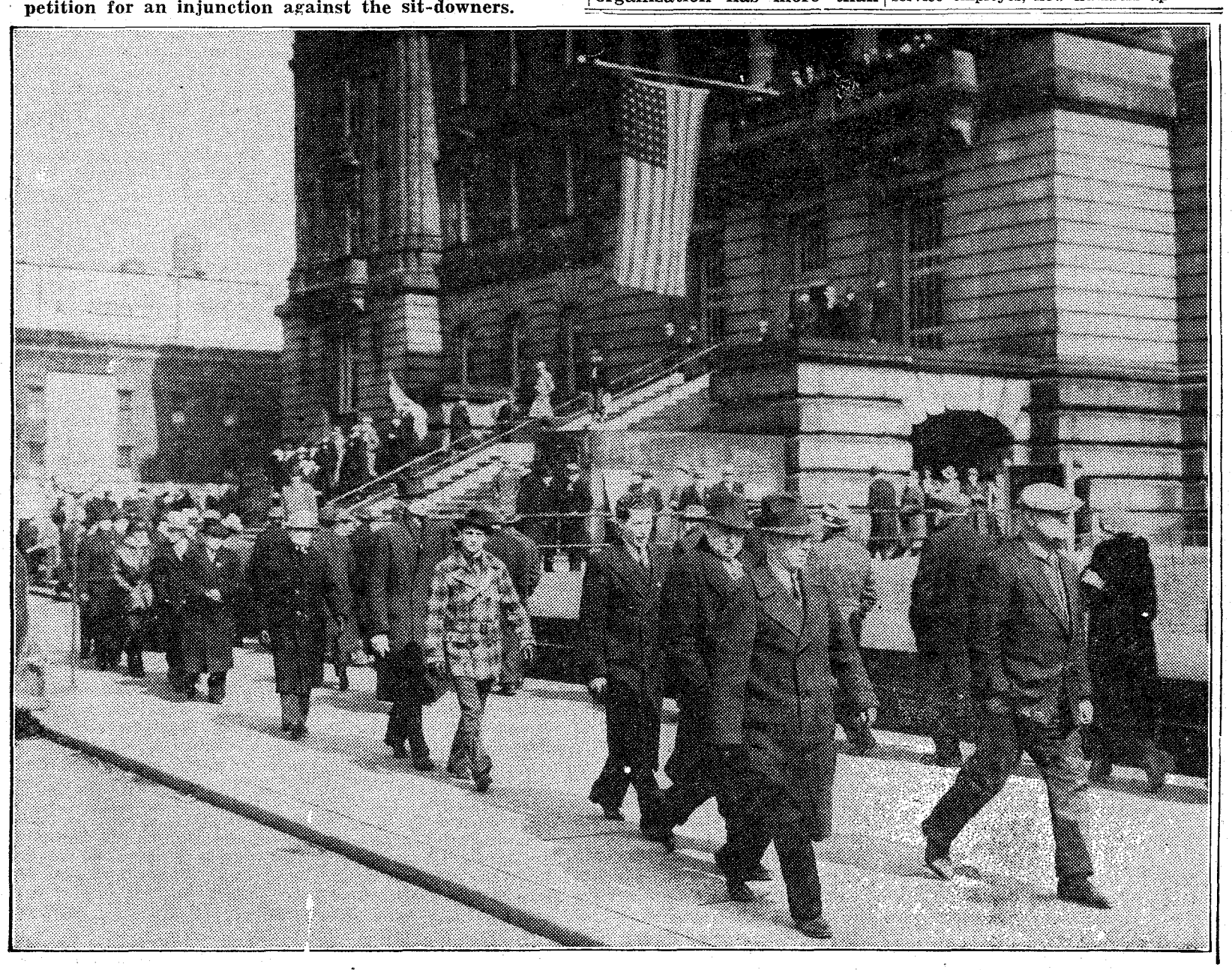
Organization growth has not be confined, however, to the C. I. The American Federation of Lab has enjoyed membership increas consistent with the last four yea

The rapid rise of Lewis stock the union market may be attribut to four main causes: (1) Coerci of non-union men by C. I. O. orga izers; (2) immunity to legal pro esses; (3) plentiful funds, and partiality of the Roosevelt admini tration.

Workers Intimidated

It is no secret that Lewis agitato have abandoned their usual pros lyting and propaganda methods a have resorted to mass force. Dow right physical coercion has be used in order to compel workers join a C. I. O. union. Worke whether members of the A. F. of or non-union, have been badgere with threats of actual violence some cases, and at other time ha been told:

"You better join us now and pa two dollars for your badge or it'



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s—Sidney Hillman (left), ing Workers of America; ited Textile Workers, and for Industrial Organiza- on, D. C., as they mapped lied textile industries.
tures on this page by Acme.

you twenty-five dollars later

hose are the exact words hurled many employes in the Chrysler o plants. Others are told their s will be taken away from them en "the union takes over the tory and runs it."

ewis sit-down strike leaders have en full advantage of their im- nity to legal action. Court in- ctions have been laughed at re local authorities and the em- vers are genuinely desirous of venting bloodshed. Thus assured t punitive measures will not be en against them, the C. I. O. nts are able to defy the police the courts for an unlimited iod of time.

nty of Funds

the important matter of finan- resources, Lewis is in a much e propitious and secure position n his foes in the A. F. of L. He aking all the money he needs organization expenses out of the sury of the United Mine Work- union by the check-off method.

nder the check-off system, mine ers are required to deduct union s and other assessments out of pay envelopes of the miners and the money over to the union cials. Lewis will institute the e system in motors, steel, oil, iles and other industries, once has them solidly organized.

he impression that C. I. O. ons want to become the sole aining agency for workers with single desire of bettering labor ditions has been discarded by lligent people. C. I. O. official- wants sole bargaining privileges rder to introduce the check-off em right through America, nst the 28,000,000 workers.

approaching the fourth reason Lewis' strength, his friendship h the president, one must begin with the wholly obvious fact that the chief executive has sided with the Lewis legions by his refusal to become personally involved in the strike problem.

Involves Court Plan

Why has the president washed his hands of the serious state of affairs in the auto strike? Why has he refused to use his authority to forestall an approaching economic crisis that may plunge us back into the dark days of 1932?

The apparent answer is that the president wants the labor issue to come to a head, thus forcing the Supreme Court to render a decision on the Wagner labor act. Because of the obvious unconstitutionality of this act, it is assumed that the high tribunal will vote it down. Such a development would, of course, prove to be excellent cannon fodder in the fight for court reform—that is, unless the nine judges hand down an overwhelming majority decision.

The president's position, therefore, is one of political strategy. Meanwhile, he has passed the strike problem on to Secretary of Labor Perkins and her underlings, who are playing Lewis against A. F. of L. president Green and whose considerations are also influenced by politics.

Miss Perkins, in turn, has passed the ball to Governor Murphy of Michigan. Impassioned long distance telephone appeals by Murphy to the president for a change in signals have proved futile. The president wants to remain a sideline quarterback.

Perkins Held Fussy

The official favor shown Lewis may be answerable in part to the mine leader's donation of $441,000 (check-off money) to the war chest of the last New Deal campaign, or in part to the invaluable role he is playing in the court reform tussle.

Certainly the strategic position of Lewis cannot be attributed to friendship between himself and the Secretary of labor.

Miss Perkins is known to admire the union chief as a woman admires any strong man. But the admiration isn't mutual. Washington correspondents will tell you that Lewis looks upon the secretary as a fussy woman unequipped to handle her job.

It is commonly believed that the issue at stake in the Lewis-Green altercation is founded on the conflict between craft (or skilled trades) unions and industrial unions (covering all the workers in a mass production plant).

That is a mistaken view. The real issue is: shall the organized labor movement of America be maintained as a democratic entity or shall the will of one man be made the supreme law governing the destinies of 28,000,000 workers?

Election Withheld

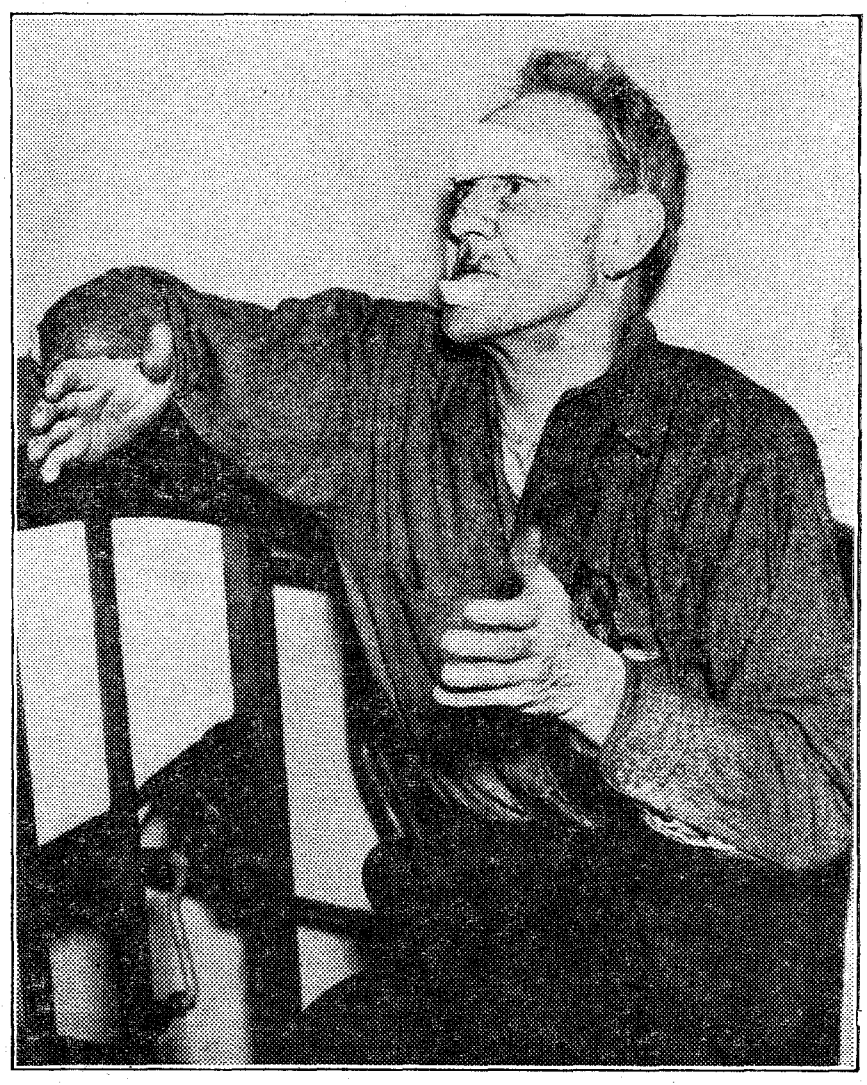
Foremost in the negative, but potent, aid rendered Lewis by the administration in the strike epidemic was the president's refusal to project the national labor board into the General Motors negotiations.

The board is empowered to intervene in such a strike and call an election to determine what union group shall represent the workers as a collective bargaining agent.

An election in the General Motors plants would unquestionably have gone against Lewis' auto union. A somewhat different situation obtains in the Chrysler plants, where the union claims it has a clear majority of the workers organized. If a referendum were conducted in the Chrysler plants, Lewis opponents say this claim would soon be discredited.

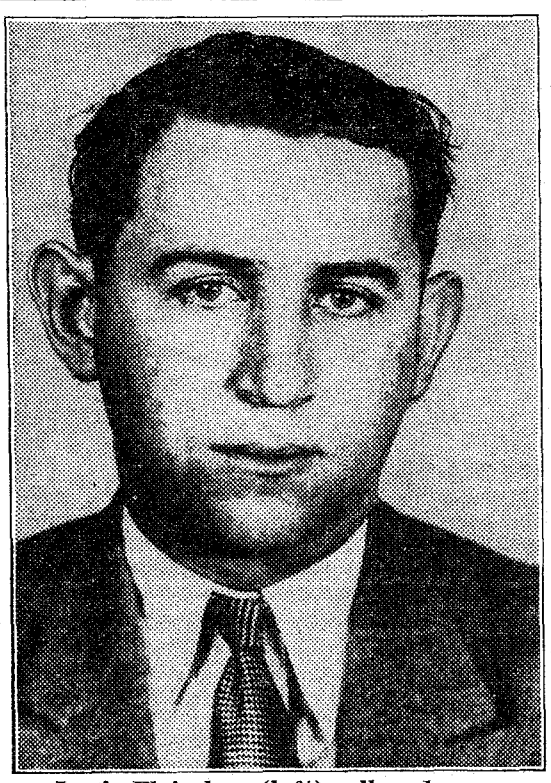
Should the Lewis faction prove its majority among Chrysler workers, the corporation management would undoubtedly test the Wagner act in the courts.

Injured in Cab Melee

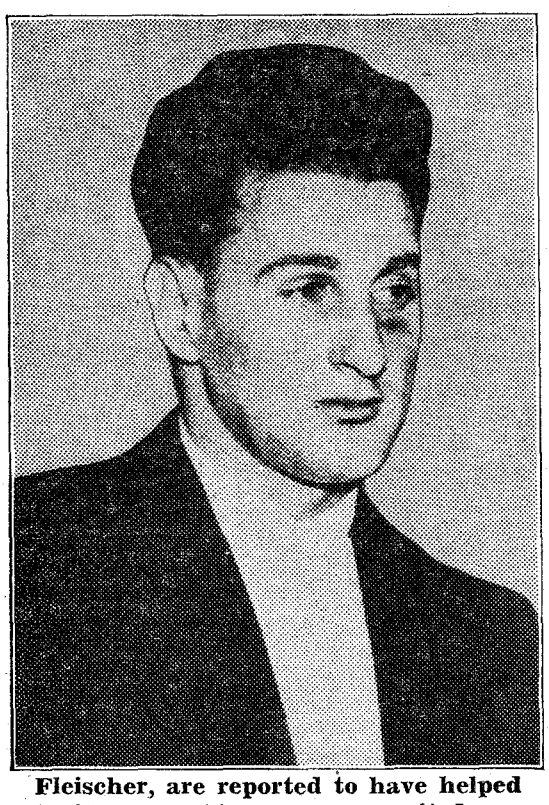


William A. Britt, one of the victims in the riot that terrorized the loop district of Chicago during the taxicab strike in that city. Britt, a cab driver, suffered injuries when his machine was forced off Michigan Ave. into Lake Michigan by strikers. This is but one of the echoes from the strike warfare raging through the nation.

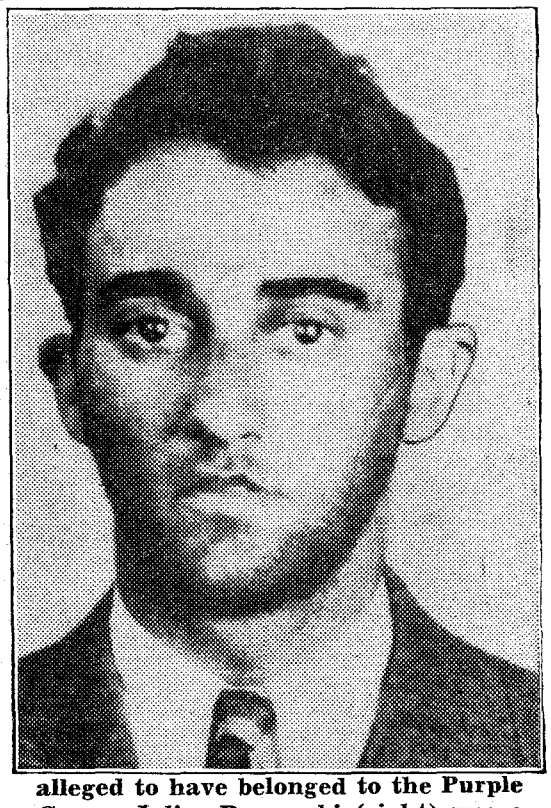
Non-Employe Trouble Makers in the Strike Area



Louis Fleischer (left), alleged member of the notorious Purple Gang of Detroit, who, according to police, was a prominent strike agitator in the motor city. He and his brother, Harry



Fleischer, are reported to have helped incite a packing company sit-down, although not employed there. Another "professional" sit-downer, police say, is Harry Millman (center) who also is



alleged to have belonged to the Purple Gang. Julius Berzanski (right) was a third non-employe sit-downer arrested by Detroit police. Detroit authorities say he has a police record.

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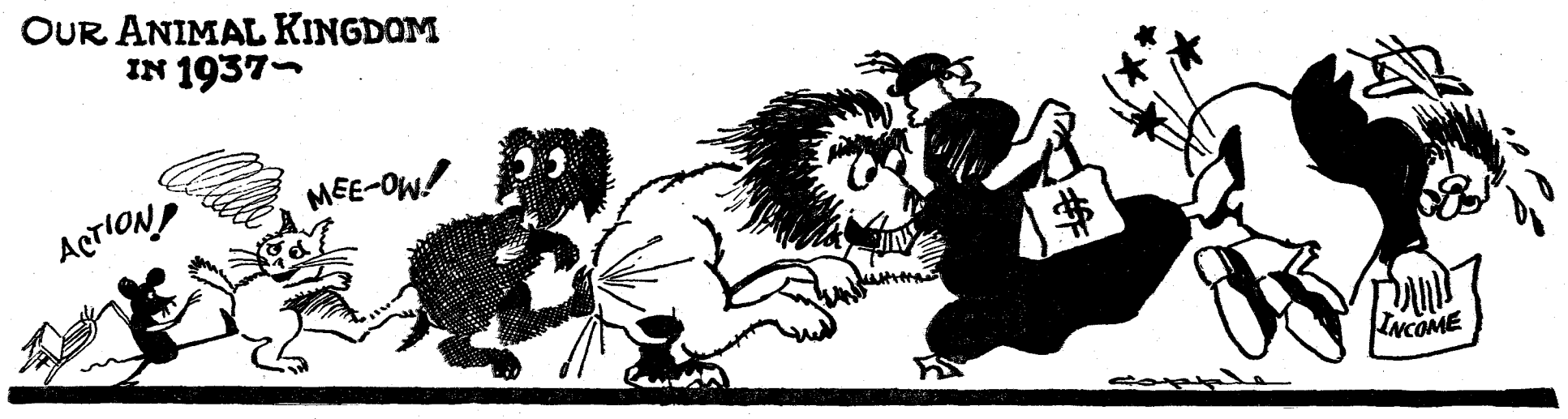

Poll of National Opinion Sees Labor Money Victim

Votes in the SOCIAL JUSTICE national debate poll on Labor's battle for an annual wage are still pouring in. From the letters so far tabulated the following percentages are obtained:

Are Laborers, as a class, fighting a hopeless battle for economic relief as long as the money question is not settled?

YES—88% **NO—12%**

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, by hundreds and thousands daily, have been pouring out their honest views on public questions in personal letters to Father Coughlin.

In the form of a great national debate that should elicit from readers our own private poll of sentiment on such questions as Politicians, Democracy, Labor, Sit-down Strikes and the Supreme Court issue, Fr. Coughlin, as editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE, invited readers to submit their views.

An entire nation has responded.

The staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE was caught all but unprepared for the truck loads of mail which poured in on the offices of Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich. Certainly no holder of public office, no politician, no sales organization's survey, ever received such a unanimously spontaneous response to a request for opinion.

Cling to Faith In Abused Democracy

Although a tabulation of percentages was published previously on the question of Politicians and Democracy, many thousands of letters received since have forced a revision of these figures, in order to present a more accurate cross-section of the nation's thinking.

On the question: **Would America be a happier country if all politicians were liquidated?** the answers now stand:

Yes—66% **No—34%**

The word "liquidated" was used purposely because we wanted to get a term that would be broadly inclusive, without seeming to indicate an expected answer. In none of these debate questions does SOCIAL JUSTICE seek a "vote of confidence" in its own views. That the letters so unanimously endorse our own expression is, naturally, most gratifying, but there was no thought of "leading" the debate. All that is sought is an honest expression of the reader's own opinion.

Similarly on the question: **Is democracy obsolete, and should there be substituted for it another form of government?** The nation's answer is:

Yes—17% **No—83%**

Labor's Views Almost Unanimous

The second debate poll, presented in the issue of March 8, had to do with Labor. There were 11 questions, designed to gather a cross-section of the nation's thinking on this subject, culminating in the following conclusion:

Are laborers, as a class, fighting a hopeless battle for economic relief as long as the money question is not settled?

This comes as close to a "leading" question as any presented in the debate. There is, for example, no doubt as to how Father Coughlin would answer it. However, 12 per cent of the answers so far tabulated do not see the money question as the key to labor's hope. The major 88 per cent said "yes" and told why.

A tabulation of the poll on the question of the Sit-Down strike will be prepared in a later edition.

The personal gratitude of Father Coughlin is hereby conveyed to each and every participant in this national debate. Because of the vast amount of mail, the response far exceeding expectations, Father Coughlin's acknowledgments of the first set of letters are still going out.

Workingmen Answer Debate Poll on Labor

There is a striking unanimity of viewpoint in the thinking of American labor, whatever other sectional differences may distinguish them. East, West or South, working men are thinking. The best answers to the poll on Labor are unquestionably from laborers themselves. Here are three representative responses:

This Shows Some Original Thinking

To the Editor:

As a class, we laborers are poorly educated, and what little education we have is largely misinformation, especially concerning our government.

We are prone to follow agitators, even though we are doubtful of their ability to make good.

We are still underpaid for our labor, principally because we have never asked for a living wage. All we cared to have was a raise in pay, without considering our cost of living.

As a class we are not inordinate in our demands but misinformed on the economics of our demands. We have, as a class, a desire to shift responsibility to our representatives and therefore are willing to take a losing chance.

Laborers—like business men and professional men as a whole—**are ignorant of how money is manufactured or distributed, and little suspect the nature of a collusion between the money creators and the administration of a government.**

The battle for economic relief is hopelessly lost unless we first issue and regulate our medium of exchange, in place of trusting Mr. Fixit.

—Missouri.

Veteran Union Man Speaks

To the Editor:

After serving a labor organization for approximately 40 years in different official capacities, traveling from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf, all the time studying the labor movement to the best of my ability, my awakening is due to your broadcasts for the past several years and your book, **"Money, Questions and Answers."**

Laborers, in general, are more to be pitied than censured. As a class they are poorly educated, both as to government and religion. They attempt to keep informed from the headlines of the daily press and magazines, and what an education! They become the unconscious tool of the smooth-tongued politician, only to lose faith when they find that the political promises are not fulfilled.

Labor leaders as a rule are little different than the laborers whom they endeavor to lead, having originated as laborers in their particular craft of employment and with possibly a little advantage of education over their fellow workers. They are generally advanced by "labor politics" until they eventually become labor leaders. Their education is mostly due to experience and contact with men of higher education. They have made some progress in improving the working conditions of the men they represent, but no progress or advantage in their wage increases, due to the unstable purchasing power of the dollar.

They all should learn the story of the "Strong-Room Keeper," teach it to their members, then solidify their forces for action on their representatives in government, to the end that "debt money" will be eliminated, and the government forced to coin and regulate its own money and stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar, so that when the laborer receives his check for salary of $100, he will be able to obtain $100 worth of wealth for it, instead of $59 worth. The poor brothers have taken a cut of 41 per cent and don't know it!

—Pennsylvania.

Laborers Will Demand Accounting

To the Editor:

Laborers, as a class, are poorly educated in government. However, they are endowed with a sense of justice and resent injustice, though not able to correct it.

As a class, they are not irreligious. They have, however, a hopelessness of ever being relieved of the many wrongs permitted by society, which fall heaviest upon this class.

When the cross becomes too heavy, some react to crime, others in unbelief, and in bitter silence

As a class, labor's lot is hard. The workers are underpaid, suffer many privations, lose their self-respect because they are not able to live as a normal person should live, and many of their number take to the road of destruction. The only thing they have to exchange for the necessary money to purchase their needs is their labor, and many find no market for their toil.

The unemployed are ready subjects for unbelief, agitators and politicians. Any promise of relief, though repeatedly made and as many times unfulfilled, will lead them to support a certain party, or a certain candidate.

Not that the laborers have faith in the promises, but, in the hope that some relief may come to them, some crumbs may fall from the table of graft and corruption.

It is my belief that, if the laborers could, as a class, be convinced that their elected officials had openly betrayed their trust, in delegating the sovereign right of coining money to private individuals, they would rebel against anyone who attempted to justify such betrayal.

Has the laborer not been taught from childhood to love and respect the government of the United States? Has he not been taught to believe that the men who occupy such high offices of trust are super men; that they are honest and trustworthy? And now he is asked to believe that they are only human, that grafters are among them, if not in a majority. That through some unknown power, sufficient votes are controlled to pass unconstitutional laws that permit the larceny of homes, farms and factory. He is nonplused.

In his confusion, he is unable to think clearly. When he has figured it out and become conscious of a sense of injustice so gross as to stagger imagination, he will act. He will not only demand that such practice be discontinued, that Congress perform the duty imposed upon it, **but will demand an accounting!**

—New York.

Chance to Enter Additional Sets in Contest Race

Contestants in our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Competition are today reminded that the time for beginning additional sets of solutions is growing short. Only nine weeks remain before the contest is over and final computation will be made for winners.

Under Rule No. 9 a contestant is entitled to run as many sets of qualified solutions as he or she desires. Of course, each set will be judged as a unit. By this is meant that the contestant must mark the additional sets "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. In computing for winners coupons are not taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set. Each set stands alone in the judging.

While there could be no possible guarantee that a contestant running more than one set has a better chance to win than one running only one set, many contestants feel that, if given another chance, they could better answer the questions.

In contests such as this, Grand Prizes and lesser awards are won by both those who run one set and those who run more than one.

Rule 9 is for the ... of those who think they might have made mistakes in their previous solutions and wish to rectify it by entering another complete set.

Therefore, if upon thinking back, you fear some of your answers might not be the best or most appropriate, now is the time to send for past pictures and run another set.

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Study Clubs in Reports of Activities

Father Coughlin's message of encouragement to Social Justice Study Clubs, together with his careful explanation of his future relationship to these independent associations, will no doubt receive an enthusiastic welcome throughout a vast membership of loyalists, many of whom were uncertain what to do next.

Many individuals and clubs already have written to the Royal Oak office for advice. Fr. Coughlin's message explains why this could not be given. On the other hand, numerous groups in various corners of the country have organized of their own volition but hesitated to make use of the name "Social Justice," for for fear that in some way Fr. Coughlin might be embarrassed by their action.

With Fr. Coughlin's clear mapping of a future program for action, a veritable wave of "renaming bees" is to be expected.

The newspaper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, will always be glad to co-operate and print news of these group activities. In sending announcements of important events, readers are urged to bear in mind that such items must reach the editorial office **at least three weeks ahead of the publication date.**

Ohio Loyalists Always Ready

The following letter from Bowling Green, Ohio, is typical of the group activity now widely under way:

"We, too have kept our membership active since the 'sleep' of the NUSJ began. Formerly there were two active units in this village but neither boasted of completely satisfactory results. The most active and dependable persons associated with both units have been welded into a new single organization known as 'Friends and Neighbors,' and are growing with every weekly meeting.

"May I outline briefly some of our activities to date. Since our organization has been formed officially only two weeks (prior to that we met as a study club to discuss and study SOCIAL JUSTICE and the Congressional Record) the first major duty confronting us as good Americans was naturally the proposal to pack the Supreme Court.

"We met this challenge squarely and efficiently for we called a special meeting wherein it was decided that the membership write as individuals to their respective Congressmen, and we circulated a petition on which we were able to secure 146 signatures in a single day. Copies were then typewritten for the purpose of supplying each Senator as well as our Congressman with this information.

"We now have additional petitions to send in and, as secretary of this group, I am most happy to state that the slow but sure method will, we are confident, supply the answer to an efficient organization.

"You may rest assured that we are ready at a moment's notice to serve you in any manner whatsoever and until that time we are

Yours for social justice,
"Friend and Neighbors,
"Wood County, Ohio."

Activity In Maryland

Distribution and sale of the newspaper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, and the maintenance of a reading room and information center for social justice data is the principal activity of the Maryland Social Justice League, which maintains an office at 421 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md. (Telephone Vernon 7686).

A general meeting is held once each month, the radio discourses by Father Coughlin or his editorial messages in SOCIAL JUSTICE setting the keynote for discussion.

Social meetings also are held from time to time at the K. of C. hall.

We See by the Papers--

Hat Is Off To Fr. Coughlin

From the News
Framingham, Mass.

"We have so often felt obliged to disapprove Rev. Fr. Coughlin's utterances that it is a pleasure indeed to speak in praise of a recent deliverance of his on a matter of great magnitude.

"Coming from a man of such unsparing radicalism, these words of outcry against President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal are the more piercing. 'I fear greatly,' says Fr. Coughlin, 'that this Constitution of which we speak and which we have come to rely upon so much has the possibility facing it, this month or next month, of being relegated to museums, incarcerated in libraries and regarded by our children as having passed out of existence.' He added with solid good sense that the Constitution can be amended, 'if we, the people, desire to do so, but no chief executive, no congress, nor supreme court has this right.' Hats off to Fr. Coughlin for that bedrock declaration!

"A telling point is made in these words: 'Let no man dare impugn the honor of even one member of the Supreme Court. The truth is that the court by a 9 to 0 vote threw out the N. R. A. If President Roosevelt appointed six other justices it still would be 9 to 6 and that cannot be the issue.'

"Fr. Coughlin is right in that clean-cut reasoning. The real issue lies deeper than social reform measures. It goes down into the vitals of our national government. It actually amputates an essential organ of our body politic!"

Never Again!

—Drawn especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

U. S. Prepares Now to Avert This

Faked Pictures Used in Collier's Campaign for Youth Regimenting

IN THEIR wild desire to mislead the people, propagandists for the socialistic Child Labor Amendment have resorted to the publication of fake, "posed" pictures to lend "realism" to their arguments.

The latest sham, according to the **Haverhill Gazette,** was perpetrated by **Collier's Magazine,** which recently published an article by Walter Davenport entitled "Suffer Little Children, Suffer." The printed text of this feature consumed less space than the illustrations which supposedly depicted horrible examples of the use of child labor in the leather industry at Haverhill.

Aroused at the indictment against their city, the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, together with the State Department of Labor and local school authorities, began an immediate investigation. As a result, they possess affidavits conclusively proving that the imaginative minds of **Collier's** agents **deliberately created bogus pictures to suit their purpose.** They bribed unwary citizens to permit their children to pose.

School authorities and other agencies quickly identified the children without difficulty. They were those of Mr. and Mrs. George Eaton, 80 Harrison street, and Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Case, 110 Primrose street, Haverhill. When interviewed by investigators, the parents readily admitted the circumstances under which the photographs were taken. They admitted also an exchange of money and related amazing tales concerning the methods by which the necessary "setting" was arranged.

The photography was done by Robert W. Leavitt, according to information accompanying the article.

And now we find Raymond V. McNamara, president of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, requesting the publishers of **Collier's** to explain the purpose of the article. Prompt contradiction is demanded in no uncertain terms.

Will Conscript Wealth with Men in "Next War"

(Continued from Page 1)

er by tens of millions, even hundreds of millions."

American doughboys, returning from France after serving for $1 a day, found that carpenters, painters and workers in munitions factories—often at their own old jobs—had been making $15, $20 and $30 a day. Uncle Sam gave his warriors $60 to start life anew. They found that, with prices up in the sky, this wouldn't even pay for a decent suit of clothes!

They have never forgotten all this, these soldiers of 1917-18, and now that many of them have reached places of influence—Congress is full of them—they are determined to do something about it.

The bill now before Congress was drafted by the Legion and was introduced by the chairmen of the Senate and House committees on military affairs—Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, and Representative Lister Hill, of Alabama.

Communists And Pacifists Object

Both Senator Sheppard's committee and Representa- Hill's committee have been holding hearings on the bill. Thus far the only opposition that has been expressed came from pacifist organizations and Communists. The argument of the latter was a novel one. They said that the universal draft bill would convert this country into a "Fascist state." Such a possibility, it was apparent, filled Communists with horror.

The Sheppard-Hill bill, covering only four pages, is a statement of broad general principles. In that respect it differs from the Nye universal draft bill, which covers 218 pages. Senator Nye would nationalize industry in war time. The Legion, convinced that this would be unwise in a democratic country, would allow owners to operate their plants under federal supervision, but would drastically curb war-time profits.

A tax of 95 per cent would be placed on all income above the previous three-year average, this, as the authors of the bill say, to "prevent the conscienceless, wasteful and outrageously extravagant profiteering that went on during the World war period."

The anti-profiteering clause of the Sheppard-Hill bill is, of course, only one of many important features.

Bill Provides For Price Control

The bill authorizes the president, in time of war, to limit prices—to proclaim a definite "ceiling" above which prices could not go.

It provides for the drafting of men between 21 and 31.

It provides for the taking into the military service of "key men" in industrial plants. This is designed to keep these men on their jobs. In the World war, many plant managers resigned to open plants of their own and thereby fatten their fortunes.

It provides for regulation of the compensation and services of civilian workers during the war. This section, aimed at the payment of sky-high wages to workers while soldiers are fighting for the traditional $1 a day, may be opposed by organized labor. At this writing, the American Federation had not been heard on the bill.

It authorizes the president to order that war materials be given the right of way in factories, on railroads and on ships.

Finally, it empowers the president to create boards and commissions to carry out the various phases of industrial mobilization in war time.

Insures Adequate Material Supply

From the standpoint of the general public, the highlight of the bill is that section aimed at profiteers. What interests the War Department, however, are those sections which insure the Army adequate supplies in time of emergency.

Looking back on those days, it seems incredible. Yet it is a fact that in 1917, **no plan existed for the mobilization of industry in time of war.** The result was that thousands of soldiers were without blankets, without uniforms and without weapons to meet the enemy.

The only country that had realized the importance of industrial mobilization was Germany, and even the Germans had a plan that contemplated a war of only six months duration.

Under the National Defense Act of 1920, the United States War Department was charged with the task of drawing up a master plan for industrial mobilization in time of war. In the 17 years that have intervened, army officers have catalogued virtually every industrial plant in the country. Should war come again, these plants would be so converted as to produce whatever the Army and Navy need.

It is not likely that the next war, if there must be one, will find our fighting men without blankets, uniforms or arms.

The Sheppard-Hill bill, sponsored by the American Legion, is designed to put the authority of law behind the War Department's plan, and at the same time to prevent profiteering.

A somewhat similar bill passed the House in the last Congress, but struck a snag in the Senate.

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Increase Due in Farm Land Rate

Scientific Plowing to Save Soil Fertility Cited in Plains Report

The way a farmer plows his land is a major consideration in the control of erosion, according to the Great Plains Committee. In its recent report, entitled "The Future of the Great Plains," the committee emphasizes that fertility is only plow-deep. Sometimes it is not even that deep, as in the case of grasslands cut up for wheat, only to blow away in dust storms. When it happens to be deeper, much depends on how the farming is done if fertility is to be conserved.

The report is generously illustrated with photographs telling a graphic story of the former beauty of the plains area, its distress today, and some of the means being employed to restore its once lush fertility.

The comittee tells how contour plowing, strip cropping, basin listing and terracing is being practiced to check run-offs and to preserve the plant food in soil that would otherwise become sterile.

Herein, says the committee, rests the hope for preventing soil aridity and for building up fertility resources not only in the Plains area but also in other sections of the United States.

A sharp revision of cropping and grazing methods is now being tried in the area from the foot of the Rockies to mid-Kansas to relieve the heavy overcrowding of the range.

State zoning of land for farm purposes and forestation, the committee urges, may be advisable to prevent careless farmers from doing what he likes with his own property regardless of how this ineptitude may affect the land of his neighbors.

A Way "Out" -- How?

In an article on this page, Mr. William I. Meyers, governor of the farm credit administration, is quoted as saying that the farmer "will have ample opportunity to work his way out" when the low interest rates on land bank mortgages are raised at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

How?—we would like to know. If Mr. Meyers has some occult method up his sleeve to relieve the debt burden of the farmer when current loan legislation expires, he hasn't disclosed it as yet.

On the contrary, he has given every indication in his public statements that the farmer will be deeper in the hole than ever when farm mortgage interest rates are forced upward.

Reporting to a subcommittee on appropriations of the House of Representatives, the FCA governor recently admitted that his New Deal bureau now owns 29,000 farms as a result of mortgage foreclosures.

Although no forecasts were made at the House hearing, privately given official estimates indicate that the FCA will eventually come into ownership of as many as 150,000 farms.

It seems to us that if Mr. Meyers were really interested in finding "a way out" for these distressed farmers he would urge the congress to extend the present low interest privileges of mortgagee farmers instead of allowing them to expire.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Meyers should, in his capacity as credit administrator for the farmers, go further and urge enactment of legislation such as the Frazier-Lemke bill, which would permit farmers to borrow government-issued money rather than privately-issued Federal Reserve currency.

Since the FCA governor has publicly represented himself as being against the 1½ per cent interest rate provided in the Frazier-Lemke bill, and since he is opposed as well to a continuation of the 3½ per cent charge in current emergency legislation, we can construe Mr. Meyers' "way out" statement in one way only.

He apparently is set on providing the farmer with a way "out" of his farm instead of "out" of debt.

Farmfare

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The nation's food and grocery bill amounted to more than 10-billion dollars in 1936, or 7½ per cent over 1935, the Progressive Grocer reveals in its annual survey.

ST. LOUIS, MO. — Representatives of 23 "flood bowl" states meet to draft national program to check river rampages . . . Major issues under consideration include: federal financing of large flood control projects, except for strictly local safeguards; reforestation and soil erosion control.

CHICAGO, ILL. — A few American farmers with large wheat stocks see chance for export business as scramble for world's dwindling wheat supplies intensifies . . . Majority of farmers, however, will not be afforded this market because United States exports are still hampered by the cumulative effect of several seasons of short crops . . . Wheat stocks in nation are now at the lowest point since 1919.

SALAMANCA, N. Y.—Seneca Indians are expected to fight seizure of their lands in the Allegheny Basin for flood control . . . United States engineers have been planning to dam Susquehanna river near Kinzua, Pa., flooding the basin for 30 miles . . . Senecas say they are an independent nation because they have never been conquered, and have indicated they do not wish to sell this remnant of their ancestral territory.

TO COUNTERACT THE DEMON DUST—To eliminate future dust storms through the western plains, the Bureau of Reclamation has planted alfalfa in many sections. Thus the soil is provided with plant life that will take root and prevent the wind from sweeping valuable top soil away. *—Acme Picture.*

FCA Is Set to Bar Cheap Farm Credit

Present indications are that the year 1937 will be a big one for the money changers in government.

As this is written the administration has already succeeded in adding one big link to the monetary chain that shackles the American people—by extending the right of the Federal Reserve System to use government bonds as collateral for fountain pen money—and there is sound reason to believe that our liberties will be still further limited before the present session of congress passes into history.

Reconstruction of the Supreme Court is, of course, the number one objective in the plans of the powers that be. This, however, is not the only threat that faces the farmers of the nation.

The administration has served notice that it will oppose an extension of the low interest rates prevailing on land bank farm mortgages when the "Emergency Act" expires on July 1, 1937.

U. S. Pays Difference

At the present time interest rates on these mortgages are fixed at 3½ per cent, the government paying the differential through an appropriation for the purpose.

It is estimated that about 30 million dollars has been spent since last July for subsidizing this differential.

According to William I. Meyers, governor of the farm credit administration, the emergency period has ended and congress should no longer allocate money to pay the difference between the 3½ per cent interest the farmers pay and the actual interest charges on federal land bank mortgage bonds.

Speaking before farmers of California recently, Meyers declared:

"With the benefit of reasonable prices for farm products and interest rates in line with the cost of borrowing money on a business basis, the indebted farmer will have ample opportunity to work his way out.

Interest to Rise

"The long term program of the farm credit administration is not to create special privileges but to assure credit equally for agriculture. It has done this by building and strengthening credit co-operatives which are organized for permanency."

Mr. Meyers thus indicated that he will oppose a continuation or extension of the method of reducing interest rates on farm mortgages adopted by the last congress. Nor will he support the new Frazier-Lemke bill. He recently addressed a lengthy communication to members of congress, offering various objections to the enactment of this measure.

Since Mr. Meyer speaks for the administration in all matters of farm credit, and since he has strongly represented himself as being against all legislation aimed at providing cheap loans for agriculture, farm mortgage interest rates will soon be on the upgrade. That is, they will unless farmers insist on a prompt consideration of this vital problem.

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The People Speak . . . .

War Makers Control Money

To the Editor:

While we are busy preaching strict neutrality, the war lords, the Rothschilds, Warburgs, du Ponts, Baruchs, wouldn't by any chance be just as busy out-smarting us, would they?

Since nothing is said regarding control of the wherewithal with which wars are fought, I assume the money source is still under the control of private individuals, the Montagu Normans, Blums and Morgenthaus, along with their friends, the politicians. Are we to imagine that they have a change of heart?

As long as the source of wars is in the hands of those who live by the spilling of innocent blood, let's not be tricked into believing we can stop them.

Except for the Holy Father Pius XI, and his predecessor, Pope Leo XIII, we would not have "Quadragessimo Anno" and "Rerum Novarum."

Except for Father Coughlin, we would not understand them.

Except for private money control, we would not need them.

—War Nurse.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Applauds Award Of Laurel Wreath

To the Editor:

If it needed anything more to increase my faith in SOCIAL JUSTICE, you supplied it in awarding the laurel wreath to George F. Johnson.

I have known Mr. Johnson for nearly 40 years, and I know that every word you said of him was true. He is "social justice" personified.

—W. C. Tower.

Rochester, N. Y.

That Fairy Tale About Depressions

To the Editor:

Our economists and newspapers have been telling us that depressions are a natural phenomena, and that we must expect them every 10 or 12 years; that there is nothing we can do about it except to endure them and let it go at that; and that is what we have been doing—enduring them and letting it go at that.

As long as we accepted this fairy tale about depressions, it has been pretty soft for "somebody."

This fairy tale about depressions being unavoidable is untrue, and Father Coughlin has had the courage and the ability to prove it to us. The "somebody" who engineered these depressions and cleaned up on them was the international banker—the Federal Reserve Bank and its affiliates, the Bank of England and its affiliates, the Bank of France and its affiliates. That is why Father Coughlin is guilty of the heinous crime of putting his finger on the "Ethiopian in the wood-pile" and exposing their racket.

What can we do about it, you may ask? My answer is: subscribe to SOCIAL JUSTICE. Read it and pass it on to someone else to read. Prove to your friends that the bankers fairy tale about depressions is untrue, and when enough people find it out, the rest will be easy. We can then put the power to create and regulate the value of our money back where it originally was and belongs, in the hands of our government, according to our Constitution.

—George Tripp.

Boston, Mass.

Average Citizen Indifferent

To the Editor:

To my belief, the average United States citizen does not realize that he is a part of the government. He is for the most part a God-fearing creature, but his political education is a rather one-sided affair.

He thinks as the next one in the office or shop thinks. He makes no effort to become better informed about politics or government. He does not know where he stands as to his rights as a citizen. All he knows about law and order is that he was fined $2 for over-time parking, and of the most recent murder case which cluttered the headlines of his newspaper. He does not realize that the governmena is a servant, not his master.

When a cent gas tax increase is ordered, he objects at the first five gallons he purchases, but after that takes the tax as a matter of fact instead of gathering his fellow-sufferers together in an effort to overrule the tax. He simply pays and pays and pays.

The average citizen has no direct contact with his senator or representative; he trusts his senator to do as he pleases. The people from the senator's home state seldom urge him to do this or not to do that—instead—lobbyists from other states "use" the senator to foster their pet schemes.

—Joseph F. Appleton.

Providence, R. I.

Betrayed Miners Still Love Lewis

To the Editor:

It is hard for me to sell SOCIAL JUSTICE, because I live in a mining district and the paper has criticized John L. Lewis.

These miners think that Lewis is their god; but I know that he betrayed them in the 1910 coal strike, and also the 1922 coal strike. I know what I am talking about because I used to work in a mine. He cannot say that he is not associated with Communism. The very persons whom he fought in the 1926 coal strike and called them "reds" are the ones with whom he is now working hand in hand.

Southwest, Pa. **—John Solomon.**

Press Cartoons of the Week

"Remembering"
—Copyright Punch, London.

"East Is East, and West—"
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It Was All Carefully Plotted

To the Editor:

I admire many of the principles of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The attitude of the paper toward the war in Spain, however, is a thing that I cannot accept. The recent article by Justin Soval is guilty of the common fault of identifying Spain with Communism.. **If Communism is now gaining a foothold in the peninsula, it is only by revulsion from the Fascism of the other side,** for there was not a single Communist in the cabinet before the war began.

No one denies that scattered bands of irregulars have joined the loyalist army; but from no other countries have they been dispatched by the boatload, as they have been from Germany and Italy.

—Dwight L. Bolinger.

Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

Editor's Note: SOCIAL JUSTICE offers the publication of the Communists themselves as evidence that they really "have something to do" with the war in Spain. **Pravda** under date of May 10 and 11, 1931, almost five years before the war in Spain, spoke of the necessity of starting a revolution in Spain and "driving soldiers into the soviets and getting hold of the soldier masses as one of the means of arming the revolution." And, if Communism has no relation, why did **Izvestia** of October 20, and 22, 1934, state that the Spanish civil war was a "struggle for soviet power" and **"the soviets have directed the fight"?** (Note the date: 1934!)

Dictators Not Benevolent

To the Editor:

The proposal to add six more justices to the Supreme Court has but one motive and that motive is to place all power of the three branches of government in the hands of the executive, the first step toward dictatorship. Call it what you will, when all three branches of government are controlled by the president, you have a dictator, even though he is not known by that ugly name.

There is no such thing as a benevolent dictator. Every dictator who ever graced this earth was a tyrant.

Dictatorship does not spring into existence over night; like an insidious disease it creeps in, practices deceit, infects the whole body politic with the virus of discontent and makes itself supreme. And when that happens, **liberty is dead.**

—George Pritchard.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We're Making Some Progress

To the Editor:

The international bankers are still up to their old tricks and John L. Lewis has not helped the workers with his strikes. I'll wager that they lose many a night's rest wondering what secrets of theirs you will next divulge. It may take a brick house to fall on some of us, but sooner or later the laboring man will understand what you are trying so hard to drill into his head, and when he does—oh, boy!

—Marcella Koenn.

St. Louis, Mo.

Thinks President Will Compromise

To the Editor:

Realizing that the majority of the Supreme Court members are not in sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt's ideas, and imbued with the impression that their political prejudice influenced many decisions, I was constrained to agree with the president.

I now realize that Mr. Roosevelt is also prejudiced. I do not think that his proposition emanated from a wicked heart, but I do believe that, through his ambition to give "those judges" a whipping and also to remove the obstacles from the path of progress, he did not study the question as deeply as he ought to have done. Let us be charitable.

When Mr. Roosevelt does discern and realize the direful consequences of the adoption of his plan, he should frankly admit his error, which, if he does, will make him the greatest character living.

—O. C. Shane.

Colon, Michigan.

Readers Urged To Do Own Thinking

To the Editor:

To read your paper of February 22, one would conclude that everyone who does not think as SOCIAL JUSTICE does regarding the Supreme Court is either an ignoramus or a traitor to his country.

That is not the way to get people to think with you. When you take away a man's right to think for himself, and make his own decisions, you have more than deprived him of free speech. You have deprived him of the right to think.

About the Supreme Court business that SOCIAL JUSTICE and the Liberty League and the du Ponts are shedding such copious tears about, it is impossible to amend the Constitution in opposition to the Chamber of Commerce, the utility empire and the international bankers.

Roosevelt has to find some way to get his social legislation in force. Without any doubt, that is what he was elected for the second time. Do not continually try to tear down something that you do not know yourself how to build.

I hope that you will be big enough and fair enough to publish this letter.

—J. G. B. Coberly.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

Voice of Labor --or of Lewis?

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin,
Royal Oak, Mich.

Dear Sir:

Your recent statement condemning the actions of John L. Lewis, the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the United Automobile Workers in their efforts to unionize the employes of the automobile industry is contrary to the principles of not only organized labor, but also the Brotherhood of Man as taught by Jesus Christ, whose teachings you yourself are supposed to advocate.

While you speak so vehemently against the money changers and the international bankers, this action of yours will be cheered by those same money changers and international bankers.

It has long since been proven that a champion of labor is necessarily a champion of human rights, and we as members and participants of organized labor know that the only real definite road to peace, happiness and prosperity is through the unionization of all workers and not through blindly following your inflationary schemes.

We hereby reaffirm our support to the Committee for Industrial Organization and pledge our fullest support to the United Automobile Workers and their courageous leader, Homer Martin.

Approved of unanimously by the Central Labor Union of Shenandoah during the regular meeting of January 10, 1937.

Sincerely,

John Fowler, Sec'y-Treas.
Joseph Gladski, President
Joseph Stensky
Pete Purcelly
—Central Labor Union Officers
Shenandoah, Pa.

SOCIAL JUSTICE accords this letter recognition, although doubting the sincerity of the men who signed it.

Unionization of all workers has been a paramount principal of social justice from the time Father Coughlin first went on the air in defense of the oppressed working people of this nation.

Father Coughlin does not believe, however, that John Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization are genuine leaders of labor or that they are following in their present endeavors, the American principles so ably set forth by Samuel Gompers.

We are inclined to doubt the sincerity of the motives of Mr. Fowler et al, first of all because of the ill-considered and totally unfounded charges made in their letter, and secondly because we have proof that the Central Labor Union which they represent has been in the control of Lewis and his lieutenant, Van A. Bittner, for a number of years.

These men therefore are speaking for Lewis—not for labor.

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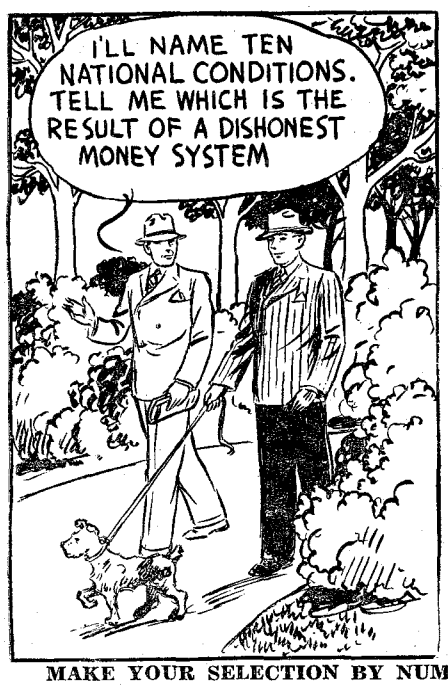
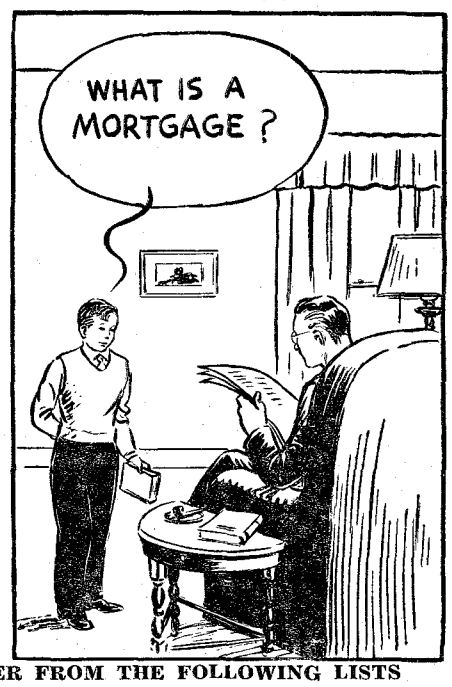
Only Nine Weeks Before Prizes of $7,000 Go Out - What About You?

Questions For This Week

Picture No. 31



Picture No. 32



MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS

1. Sovereignty over money belongs to the people.
2. Democracy is impossible.
3. Private individuals cannot coin money for their personal gain.
4. Congress is free of self-serving politicians.
5. Industry is divorced from finance.
6. The press, being free, prints the truth for the people.
7. The dependence of industry is insured.
8. Payment of a just, annual, living wage is impossible.
9. War and preparation for war are rendered more remote.
10. International exchange is free of gold control.

1. It is a species of wealth.
2. It is always a genuine loan.
3. It is an asset to the mortgagor, the person who borrows the money.
4. It is a species of producer goods.
5. It is a legal claim to confiscate wealth.
6. It is a species of consumer goods.
7. It is a physical reality.
8. It is a form of interest.
9. It is legal tender.
10. It is a species of fictitious money.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 31 For Question No. 31 I Select Answer No. ..... ☐ No. 32 For Question No. 32 I Select Answer No. ..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS .....

TOWN OR CITY .....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

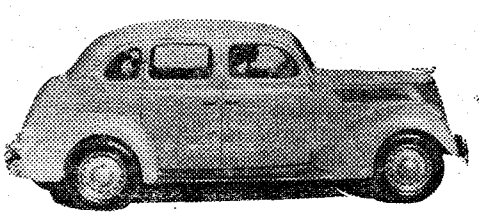
Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No 31 For Question No. 31 I Select Answer No. ..... ☐ No 32 For Question No. 32 I Select Answer No. ..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS .....

TOWN OR CITY .....

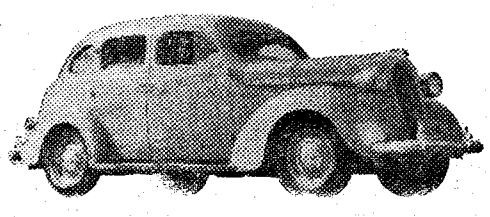


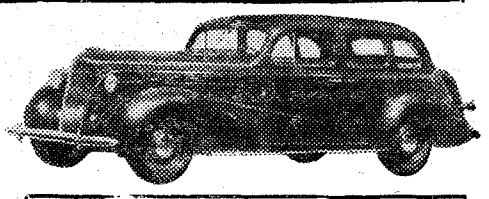
SPRING IS HERE

SUMMER IS ON THE WAY

YOU CAN WIN ONE OF THESE CHARMING NEW CARS—

IF YOU ENTER!





How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive Father Coughlin's book, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." This book will aid in answering contest questions.
5. You may, if you wish, pay up in full your *10 cents per week by sending the whole* $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

If You Are NOT Entered In The Contest... READ THIS

Only nine weeks more!

Only nine weeks before more than $7,000.00 worth of prizes will be awarded to 368 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who prove they know the great social program of Father Coughlin.

Only nine weeks before this greatest of all educational competitions closes—and your opportunity to share in a most liberal list of prizes has passed away forever.

Only nine weeks before your chance to gain additional knowledge of social justice through the question and answer method has slipped into the class of lost opportunities.

Only nine weeks!

Get busy. Send TODAY for all past picture-questions so that this exceptional opportunity will not slip through your fingers.

If You ARE Entered In The Contest... READ THIS

In order to win the Grand Prize of $2,500.00, or any of the other 367 awards in this great Contest——YOU MUST PERSEVERE to the very end.

DON'T MISS A SINGLE ISSUE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE CONTAINING THE PICTURE-QUESTIONS. A broken set of answers DESTROYS your chance to win.

REMEMBER RULE 9!

Every contestant is entitled to send in as many sets of qualified solutions as he or she chooses. If you believe you could increase your opportunity to win by sending in two, three or four sets—START THEM NOW.

Perhaps you feel that with more thought you could better answer the questions. If so, you can avail yourself of Rule 9 — BUT YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY.

If you intend to run more than one set, SEND FOR ALL PAST PICTURES NOW BY USING THE COUPON BELOW —and go to work on your additional set or sets.

ONLY NINE WEEKS MORE!

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, except employees of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon. The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, **"Money: Questions and Answers."** Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties aditional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one book for each set submitted.

HOW ABOUT IT?

Grand Prize $2,500

SECOND PRIZE $1,000.00
And the Choice of a
Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan

THIRD PRIZE .....$ 400.00
And the Choice of a
Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan

FOURTH PRIZE .....$ 100.00

4 Prizes of $50.00 Each
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each
260 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each

USE THIS COUPON—IT MAY MEAN FORTUNE TO YOU

"CONTEST EDITOR," SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

I wish to enter the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me, free of charge, all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

Town or City..... State.....

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New Dealers Split on Budget Policy

Eccles Lifts Lid on Facts of Inflation

Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board, recently issued a statement explaining his monetary policies. There is no room to doubt that it had the approval of the president. This makes it all the more important, from the standpoint of labor and the farmer.

Mr. Eccles, in his 1,500 word statement, now admits that the insane borrowing policy of the government is a real menace to the country at large. The borrowing from banks, by means of fictitious bookkeeping entries, has caused a pool of credit that is practically uncontrollable. Mr. Eccles admits that neither the Treasury Department nor the Federal Reserve System can put the lid on inflation.

We always have been told by the newspapers that "printing press" money was the thing that caused inflation.

Budget Hopeless

The point is, the budget is hopelessly out of balance. When the present illogical course of borrowing billions was started, far-seeing treasury officials such as Lewis Douglas, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Dean Acheson, and Professor Sprague retired rather than become a party to such nonsense. Now Chairman Eccles demands a change in the budgetary policy.

More important, he believes higher wages should follow greater productivity.

"When higher wages retard and restrict production and cause price inflation, they result in throwing the buying power of the various groups in the entire economy out of balance, working a particular hardship on agriculture, the unorganized workers, the recipients of fixed incomes and all consumers," Eccles observed.

Chairman Marriner S. Eccles

This statement of Mr. Eccles is diametrically opposite to what the other forces of President Roosevelt's advisers believe, including John L. Lewis and Mme. Perkins. To them, this is heresy. They firmly believe that hours of labor must be drastically reduced by the sit-down method or walk-out method and that hourly wages must be increased proportionately to make up for the loss of time.

Division in Ranks

In effect, Chairman Eccles deliberately points his finger at labor, as personified by John L. Lewis and his adherents, for daring to unionize for more pay and shorter hours and thereby causing inflation.

Clearly, then, the factions are set in their respective camps: Those who believe the budget should be balanced and those who are for continuing the present course.

Not to be left out in the cold, Secretary Wallace, at a press conference following Chairman Eccles' statement, endeavored to clarify the matter, but, as usual, added confusion.

The emotional agricultural secretary stated that "the government lacks sufficient power now to effectively mitigate the wide swings of the business cycle." So the government lacks power to act! Really this would be ludicrous if it did not affect the destiny of 130-million citizens. Why doesn't the government use the powers it already possesses? They exceed any grant of power to any kings of government of the past. He says in effect the only way to stop runaway inflation is to give the government more power to interfere. That wouldn't help; it would only halt recovery.

Seek More Power

Evidently, the secretary's solicitude over a repetition of the debacle of 1929 is only a pretext for gaining more power to destroy food, clothes, and regiment the people. The argument amounts to saying: **The government must have more power because it has used what it has so badly!** The secretary, then, evidently does not believe in balancing the budget either. He thinks borrowing should be continued from banks which have not the funds, but only use the government's credit for their own usurious profit. We wonder if he ever figures out the unpayable interest debt placed on the shoulders of agriculture from such an immoral policy.

As usual, the president endeavors to placate the bankers, who never before reaped such profit from government borrowing, which averages 2½ per cent! He smooths the fur of labor, by undermining the power of the courts and giving them a 5 cent raise per hour. He caters to agriculture, by sinking it farther and farther in debt.

Certainly, it is difficult to understand how the attitudes of those who favor balancing the national budget and those who are for continuing the present spending spree can be compromised much longer. One or the other course must be abandoned soon.

Why not restore to Congress its clearly designated mandate "**to coin and regulate the value of money**"? SOCIAL JUSTICE has repeatedly said: **There can be no recovery without reform.** The unsound financial policies of the administration are starting to catch up with them. Once more a panic is in the making, only this time, it may be the last time. We cannot borrow our way out again!

Burden of United States Tax Toll Equals $100 Per Capita

Every man, woman and child in the nation pays an average of $100 each annually in the United States for federal, state, and local taxes. This was the startling statement announced by the Twentieth Century Fund, comprising some of the best tax experts in the country who have made an exhaustive study of the matter.

The fund, an agency which studies "the next steps forward in the social and economic life of the people," engaged a staff of some 15 experts under the direction of Dr. Carl Shoup of Columbia university.

The research staff's objective was to "give to the general public a working knowledge of what the present tax system is and how the various forms of taxation fulfill the tests which can be applied to them."

Dr. Shoup's statement announced that the taxation dollar was split as follows: 44 cents went to the federal government; 20 cents for the states' governments; and 36 cents for county and municipal governments.

Viewed from another angle, the statement said that "more than one-fifth of what statisticians call the national income is used to pay taxes. And the tax accounts for more than one-fifth of the national income.

"The fraction would be close to one-fourth, however, if borrowing were to be replaced by an increase in taxes."

The tax experts warned that these ratios cannot be cited safely in favor of or against the existing system of taxation without taking into account the supplementary factors of indirect taxes.

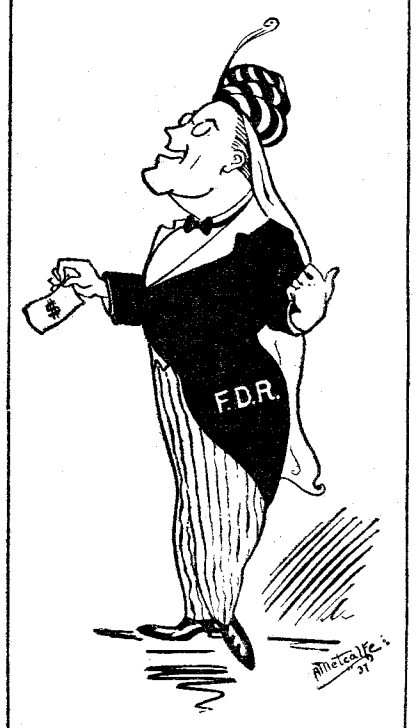
In the matter of indirect taxes the statement said: "directly or indirectly, every individual pays something, for if he does not pay directly to the government, he at least helps others pay through increased rent and higher prices for food, clothing and other necessities of life."

In Europe, the tax rate is much lower.

In Germany, the rate is 28.9 per cent of the national income contributed to the state; in England, the figure is 23.5 per cent; in France, it amounts to 22 per cent; and in Roumania, the highest rate prevails or 33 per cent, in direct and indirect taxes.

These figures would indicate that there is a startling need for a drastic revision of our tax structure downward in the United States.

Hindu Mystic



"And NOW, Mr. Taxpayer, I will show you how quickly I can make your dollar disappear!"

money, when it is paid out in government expenditures, in turn

Searchlight on the Money Changers

Costs Outpace Wage Raises

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor predicted in its survey of business for February and March that the cost of living would rise another 8 per cent during the next 12 months. Prices of manufactured goods, rents and other items can be expected to rise more rapidly during the coming year than wages, the survey stated. "Apparently we stand at the threshold of a new period of prosperity."

If living costs are going to continue to climb and wages of labor cannot possibly hope to keep pace, where does the prosperity come in? Labor is on a treadmill as long as it has no power over the purchasing price of the dollar it earns. Only when our government ceases paying lip-service to stability will the matter be corrected.

Tax on Checks

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Dr. Clare Barnes, in a tax discussion recently, drew this striking example of unjust taxation:

"To illustrate the injustice of taxation, during 1933 and 1934, the U. S. government collected a tax of two cents on each bank check. This was a transaction tax applied to check transactions only. The little fellow paid two cents on his one-dollar check. The big corporation paid only two cents on its thousand-dollar check. The small bank depositor paid the major portion of this tax.

"Now the U. S. Treasury, during 1933 and 1934, collected from this tax over $79-million. During these years the Federal Reserve Board reports that its branches and agents alone handled over $76-billion. This means if the tax had been 2 per cent of the total check transaction, instead of two cents on each check, the United States government would have collected from the Federal Reserve System alone over $1-billion 500-million, instead of $79-million."

Bankers First Sit-Downers

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Judge Ferdinand Pecora, testifying before the Senate judiciary committee, recently confirmed what we have stated on numerous occasions. He said: "The first great sit-down strike was that of the investment bankers of New York, who, while they warned the country how much it needed the capital goods market, at the same time refused to make those services available unless Congress took the teeth out of the Securities Act of 1933."

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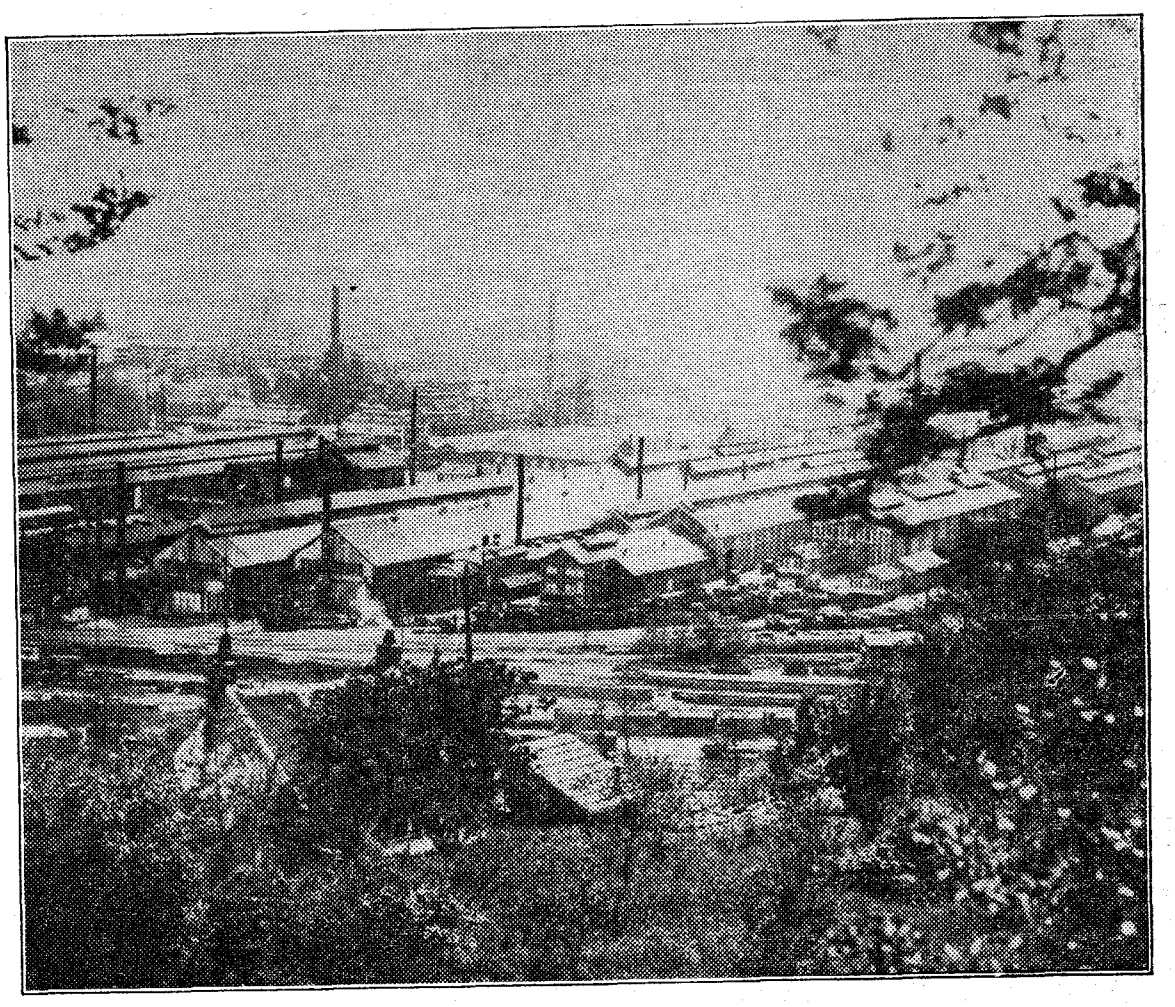
Camera Plate Records of the News

PUBLIC WAR MAKER NO. 1—The week's first prize for the creation of ill will between nations, as a preparation for the war-makers' propaganda, goes uncontested to New York's Jewish-Italian mayor, former Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia. Condemnation of Hitler and praise of Mussolini have long been good for votes, but the protest of a rabbi's wife elevated the New Yorker's clowning to the dignity of an "international incident." The Milwaukee Journal, long expert at exposing "Junker bunk," proposes a standard form of apology for the United States to send to Germany.

Photo of La Guardia by Acme.



FRANCE TAKES OVER ARMS MANUFACTURE—By a decree of March 13 the French government gave notice of intention to nationalize the Creusot works of the Schneider arms firm, as a first step in taking the "private profit out of war."

—Wide World Photo.

Form for the State Department

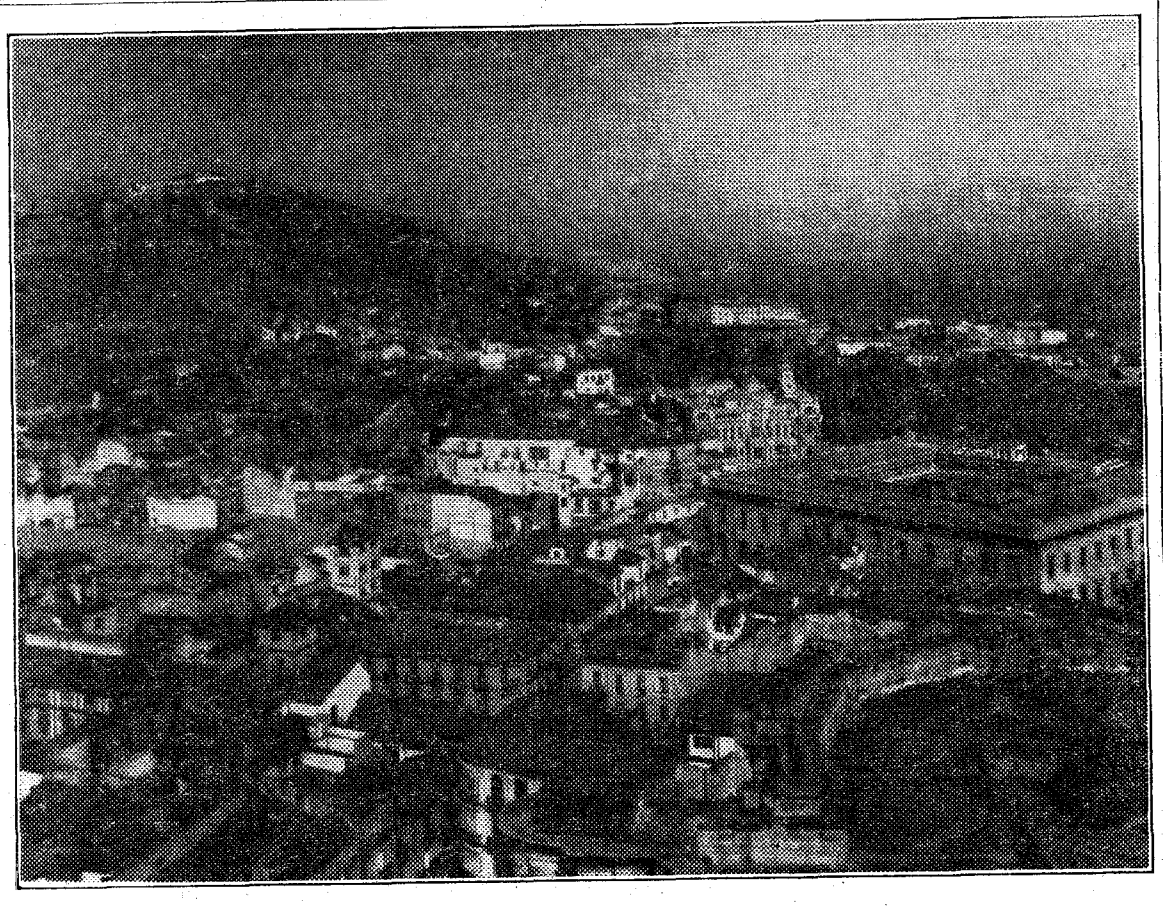
The United States tenders plain ☐ humble ☐ abject ☐ (check one) apologies to Germany for remarks derogatory to Fuehrer Adolph Hitler on _____ (date) by Mayor La Guardia of New York, speaking at _____ (place).

Signed, CORDELL S. HULL,
Secretary of State.

Per _____

IT WASN'T EVEN A SIT-DOWN—Revelations following a strike truce, under which occupants of Chrysler auto plants withdrew pending labor negotiations, now disclose that the 6,000 so-called "sit-downers" operated in shifts. Those on duty were relieved by outsiders. It was a forcible occupation of property, not a real sit-down at all.

—Newspicture by Acme.



OCCUPATION OF MALAGA, SPAIN, gave Gen. Franco's forces virtual control of the Mediterranean coast. Gibralfaro fortress, on hill at left, protects Spain's second largest seaport.

—Wide World Photo from E. M. Newman.

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